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Graves et al.

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(54) **PATIENT SUPPORT APPARATUS HAVING A TELESCOPING ASSEMBLY**

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(63) Continuation of application No. 15/261,237, filed on Sep. 9, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,660,809.
(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61G 7/05 (2006.01)
A61G 7/053 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61G 7/0503** (2013.01); **A61G 7/053** (2013.01); **A61G 7/0506** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A47B 23/00; A61G 1/04; A61G 5/1094; A61G 7/0503; A61G 7/0506; A61G 7/053;
(Continued)

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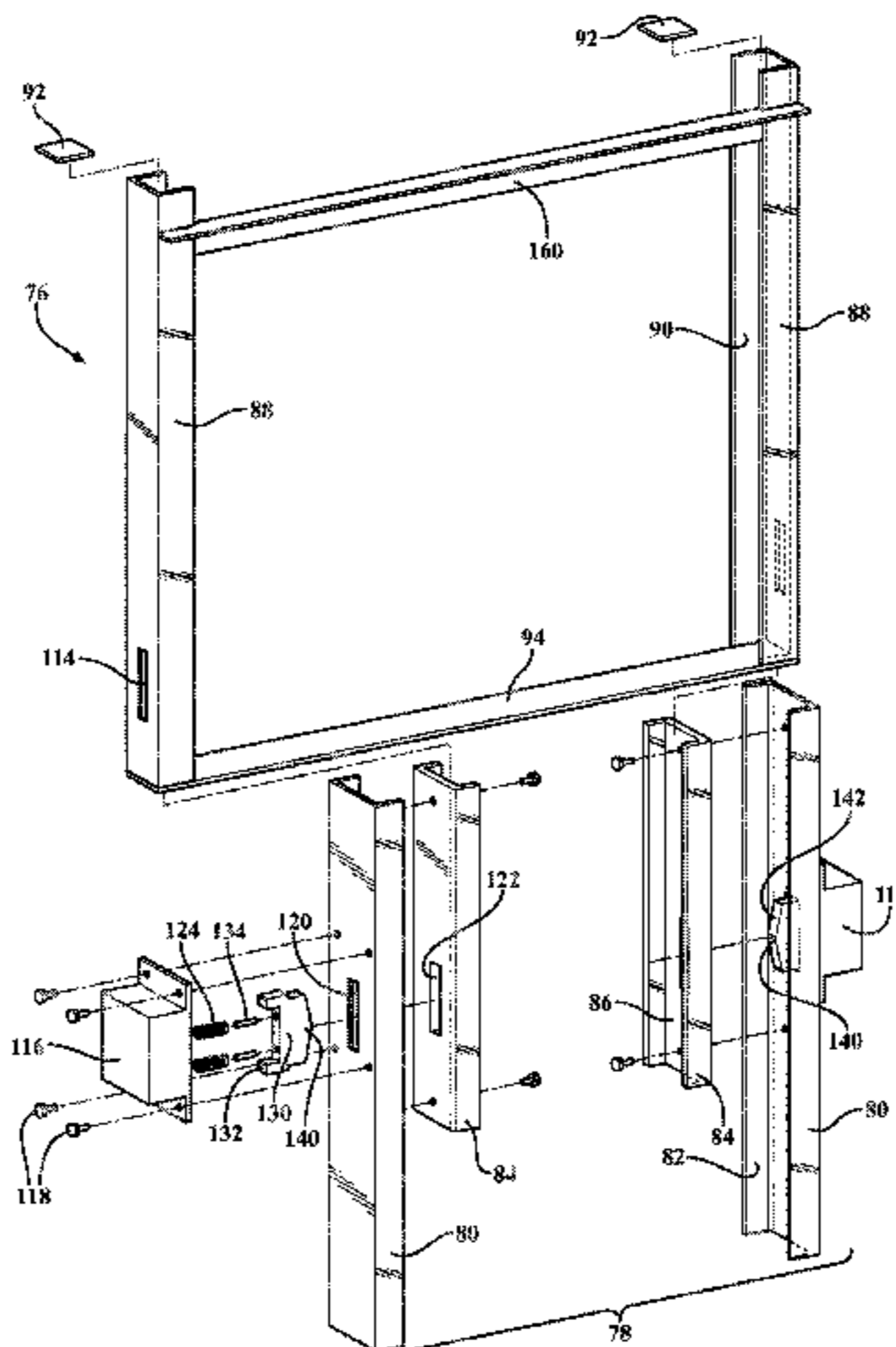
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A patient support apparatus comprising a base, an intermediate frame arranged for movement relative to the base, a support deck disposed on the intermediate frame to provide support for a patient, and a telescoping assembly operatively attached to the intermediate frame. The telescoping assembly comprises a support movable between a collapsed position and an extended position, a lock operable to releasably hold the support in the extended position, and an accessory manually movable by a user relative to the support between a stowed position and a use position. The accessory comprises a deactivator operable to deactivate the lock remotely from the user in response to the user manually moving the accessory relative to the support toward the stowed position thereby enabling movement of the support from the extended position to the collapsed position.

11 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets



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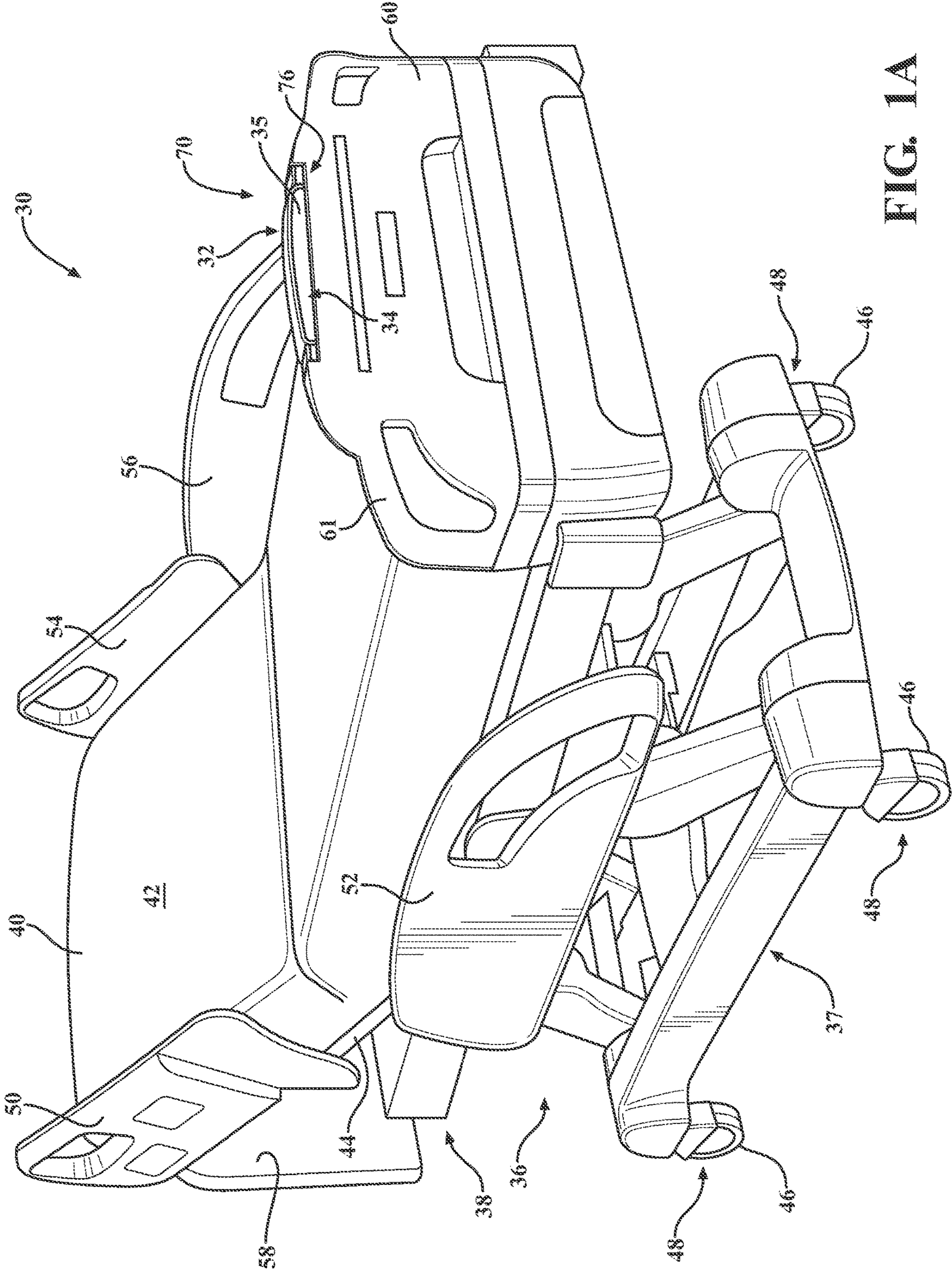


FIG. 1A

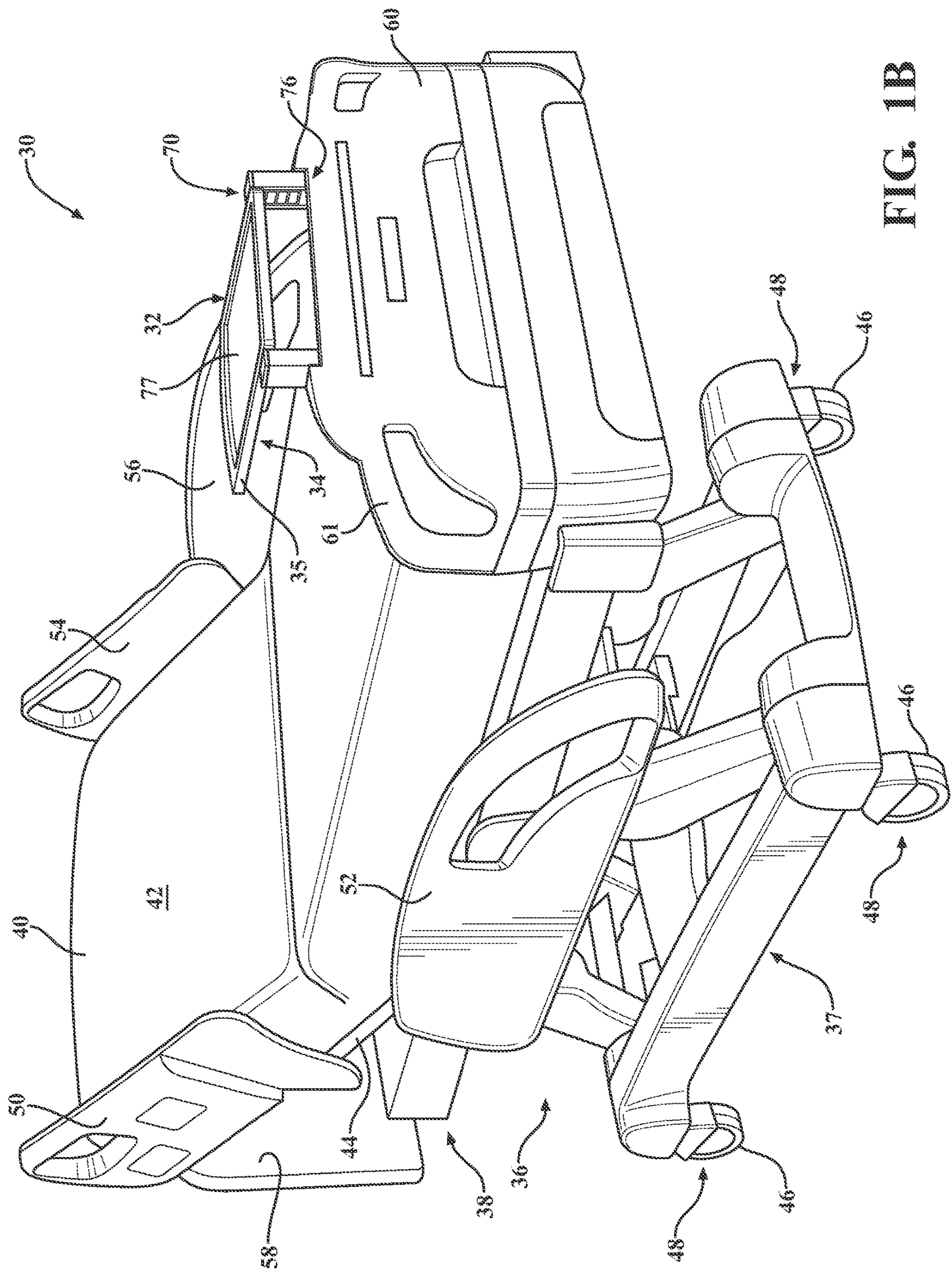


FIG. 1B

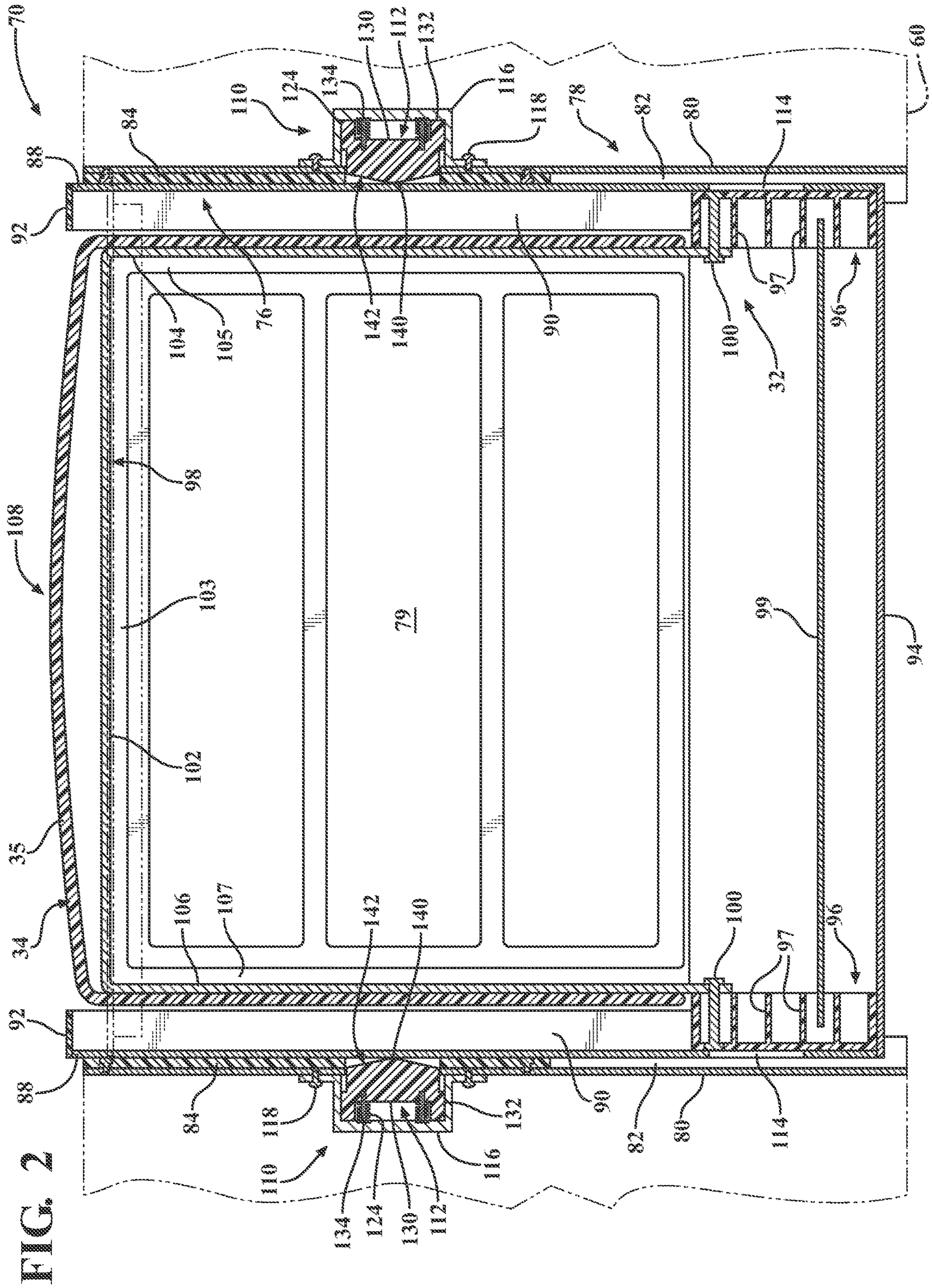


FIG. 3

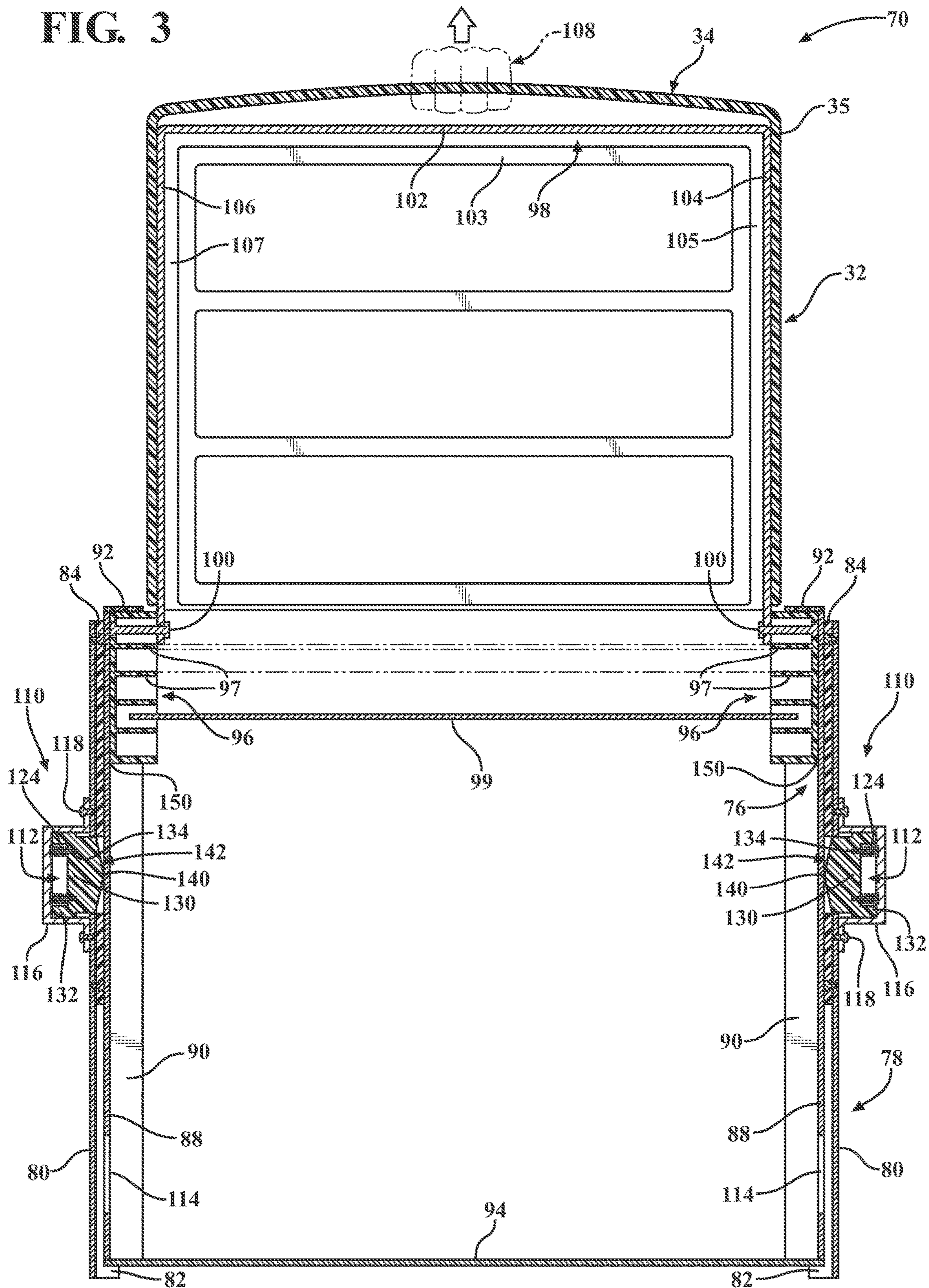


FIG. 4

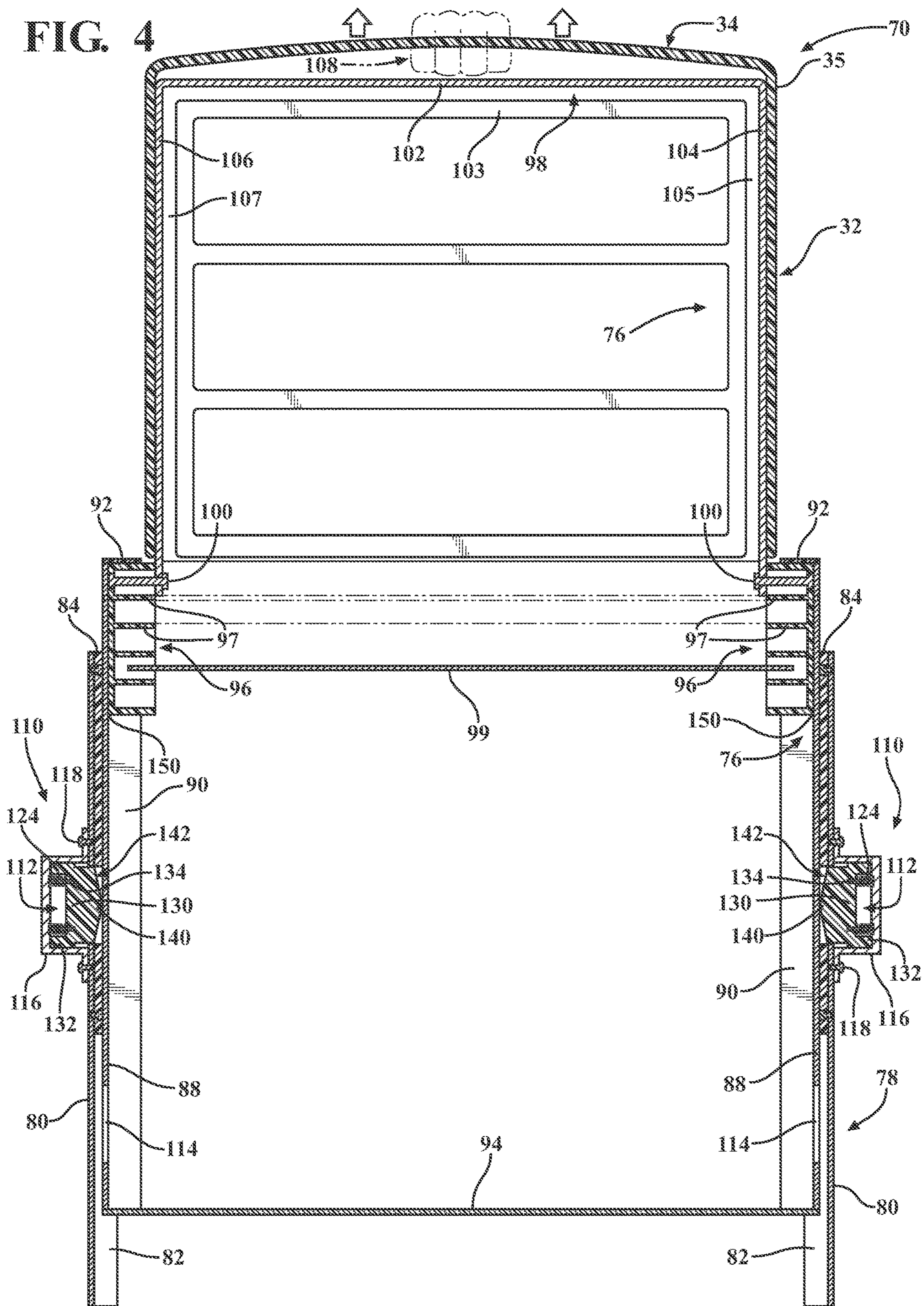
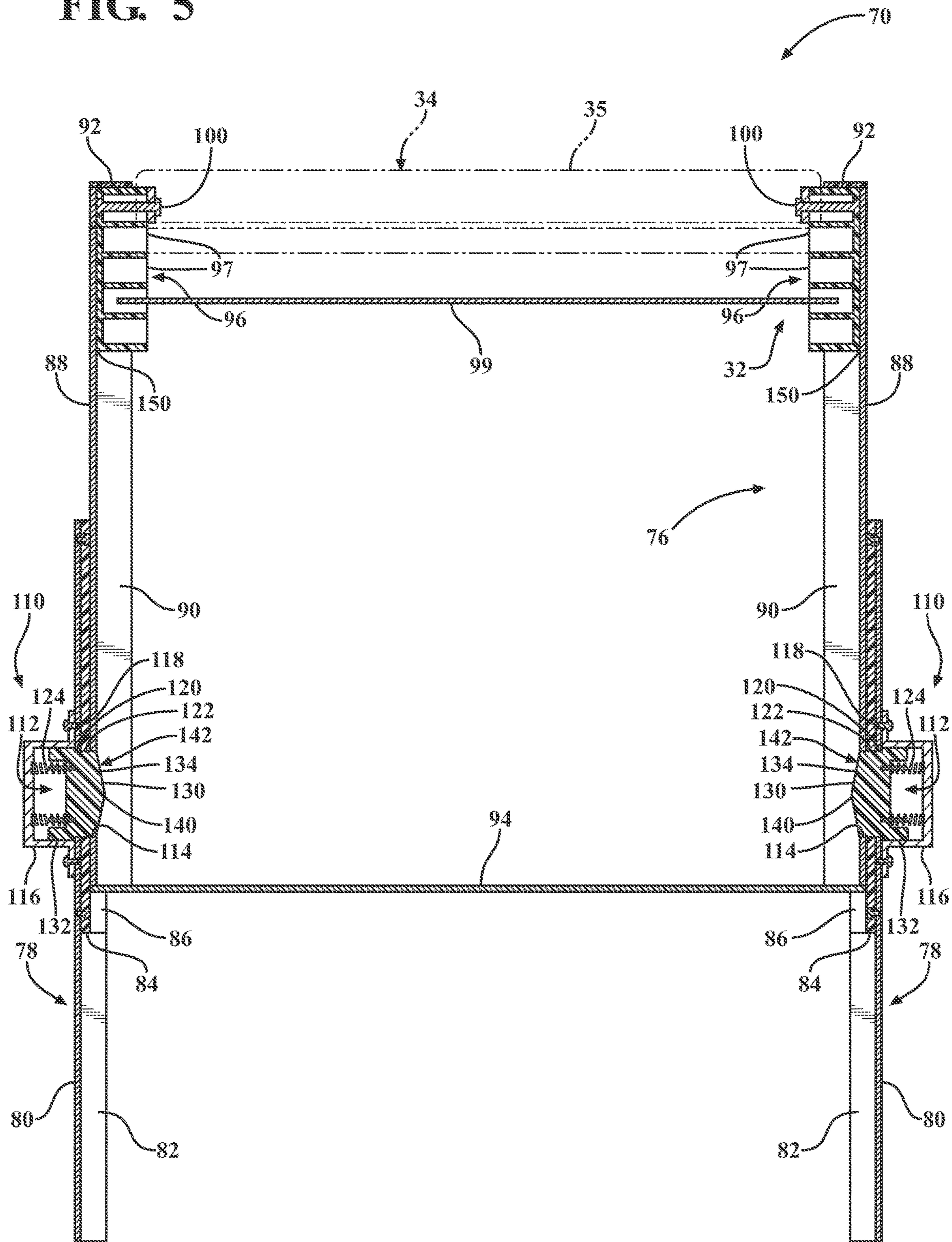


FIG. 5



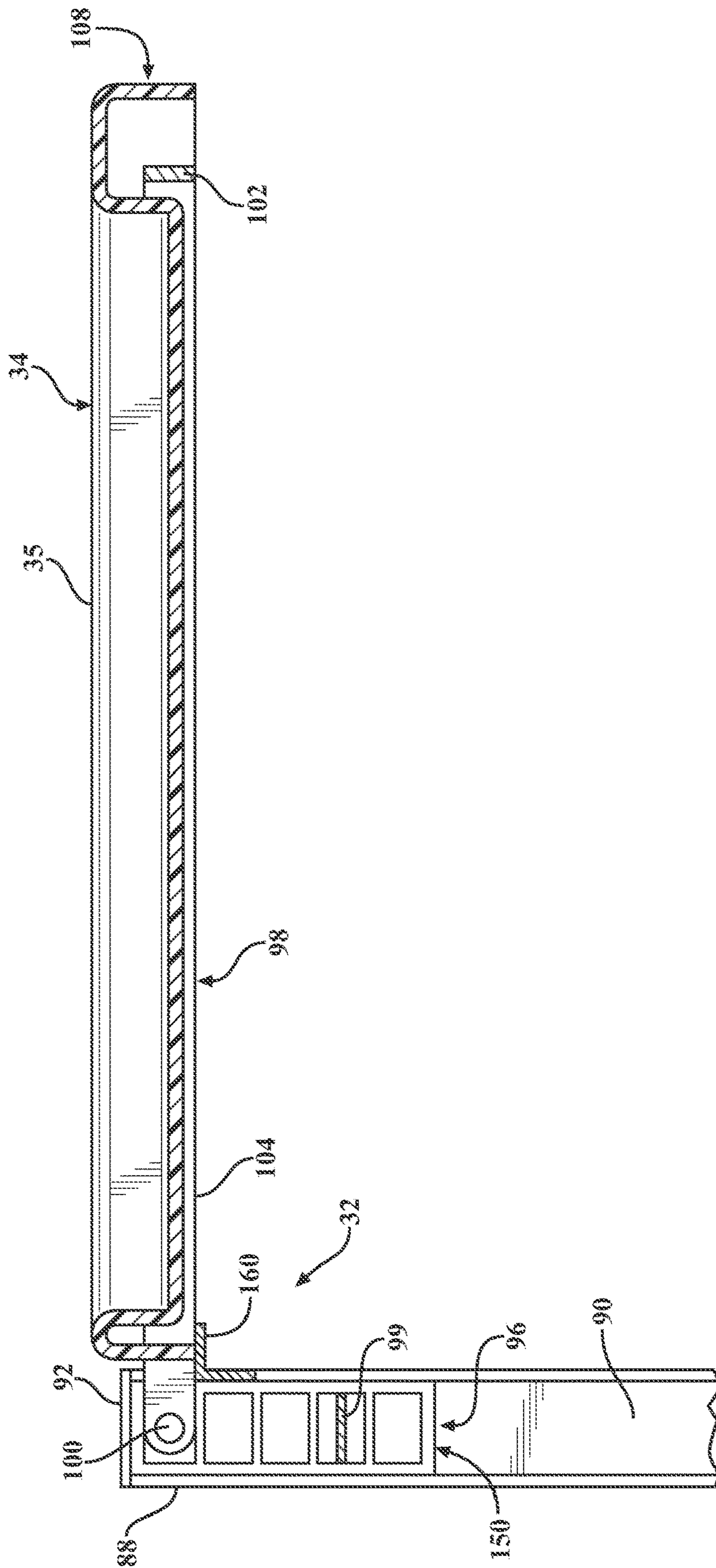
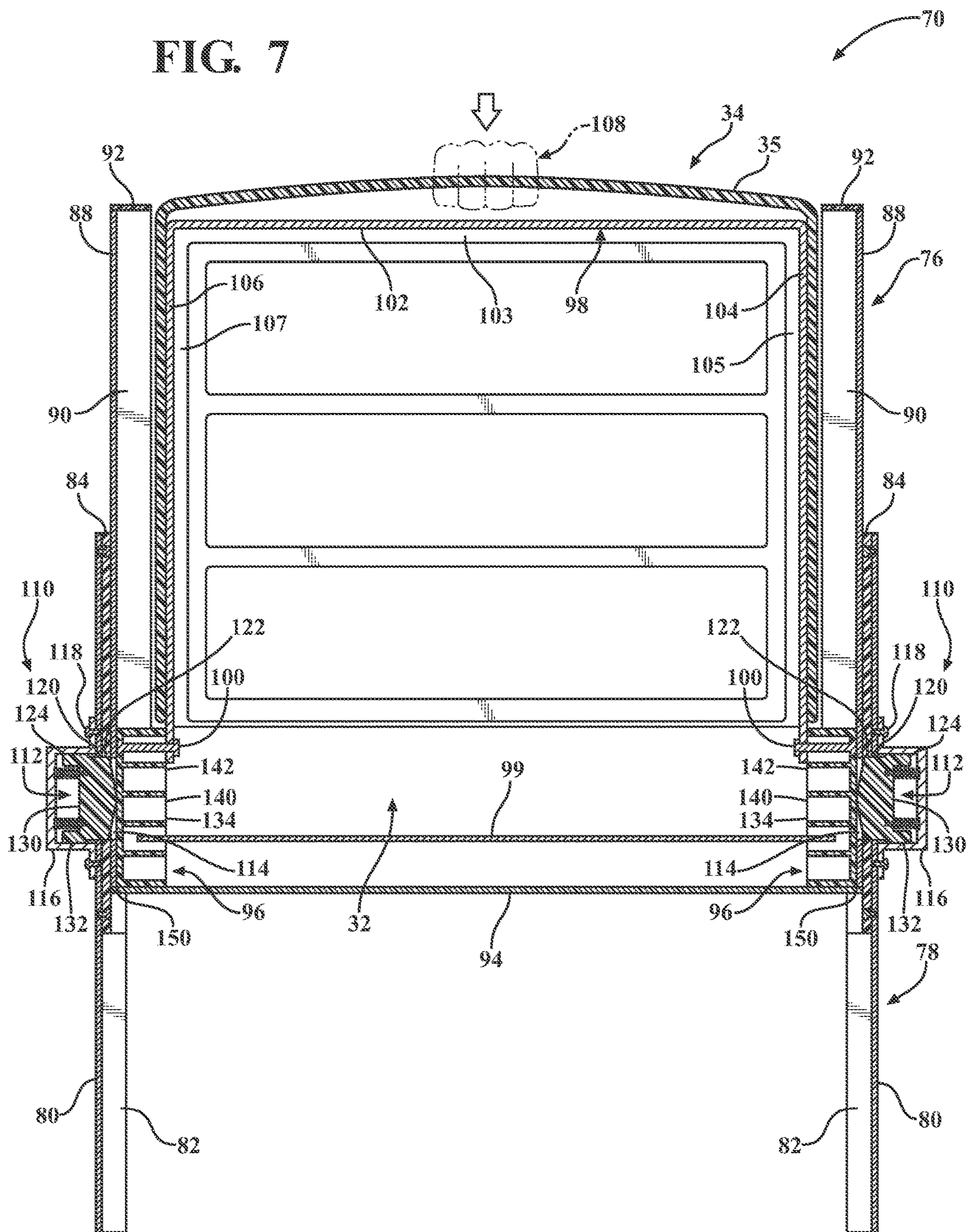


FIG. 6

FIG. 7



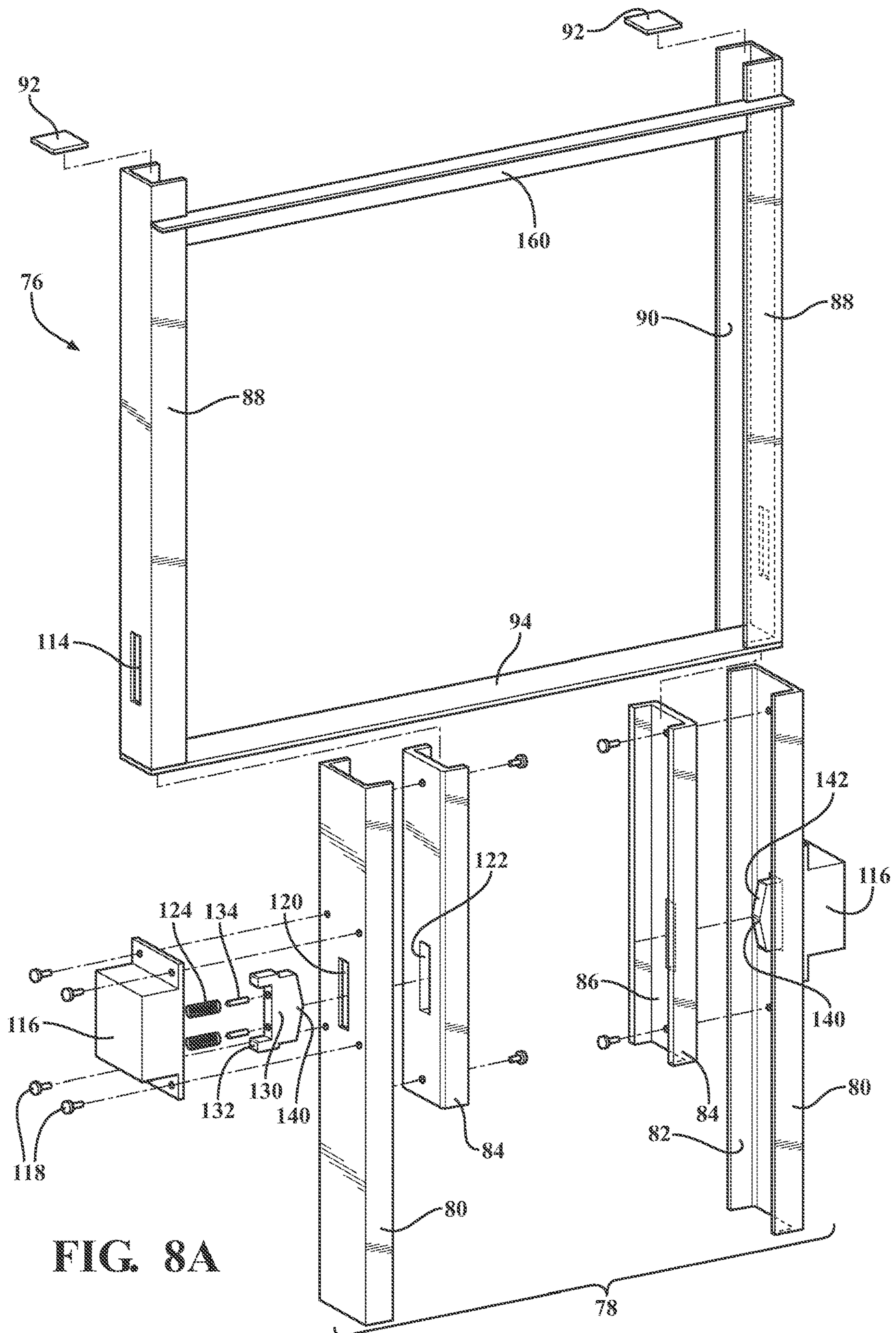


FIG. 8A

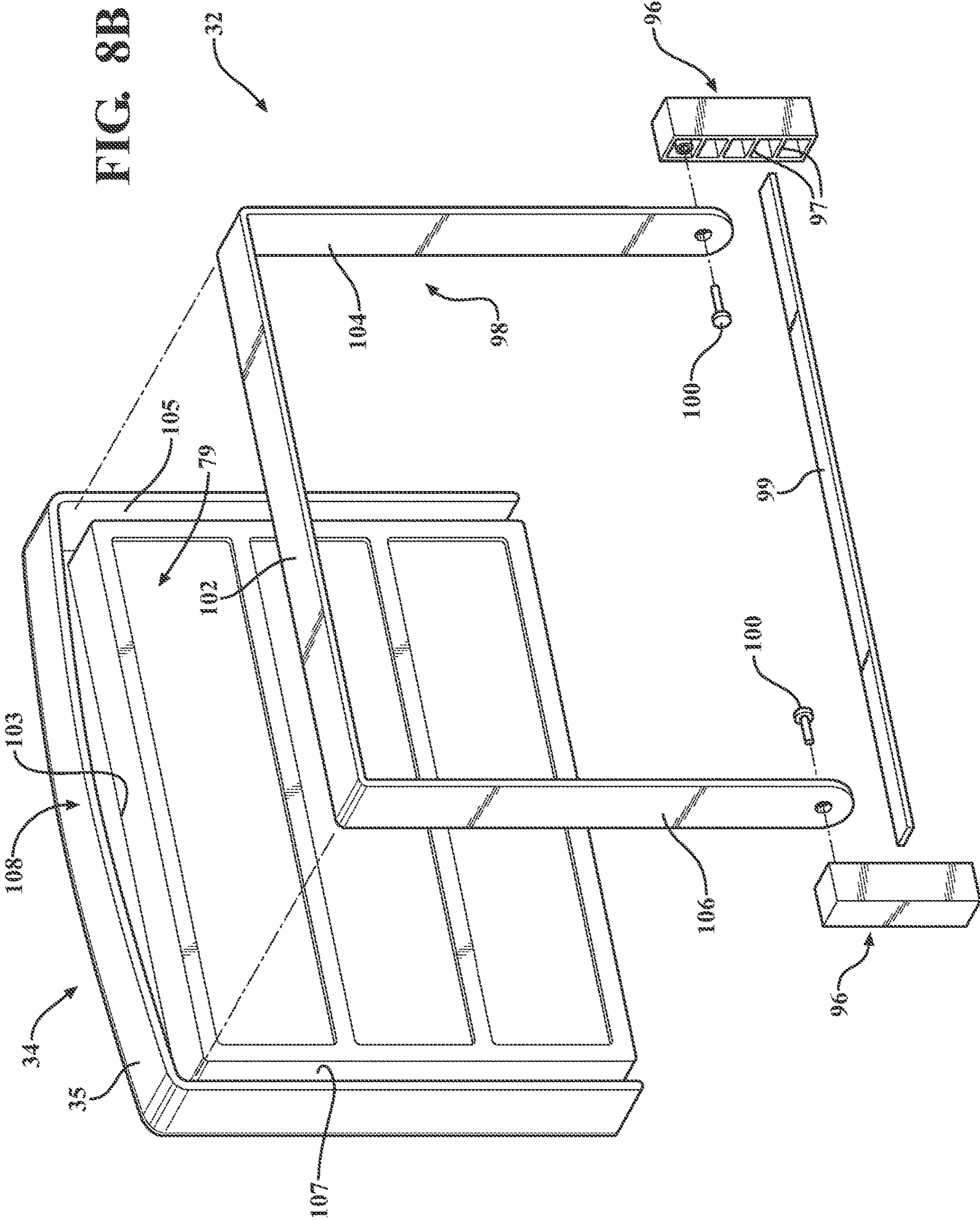
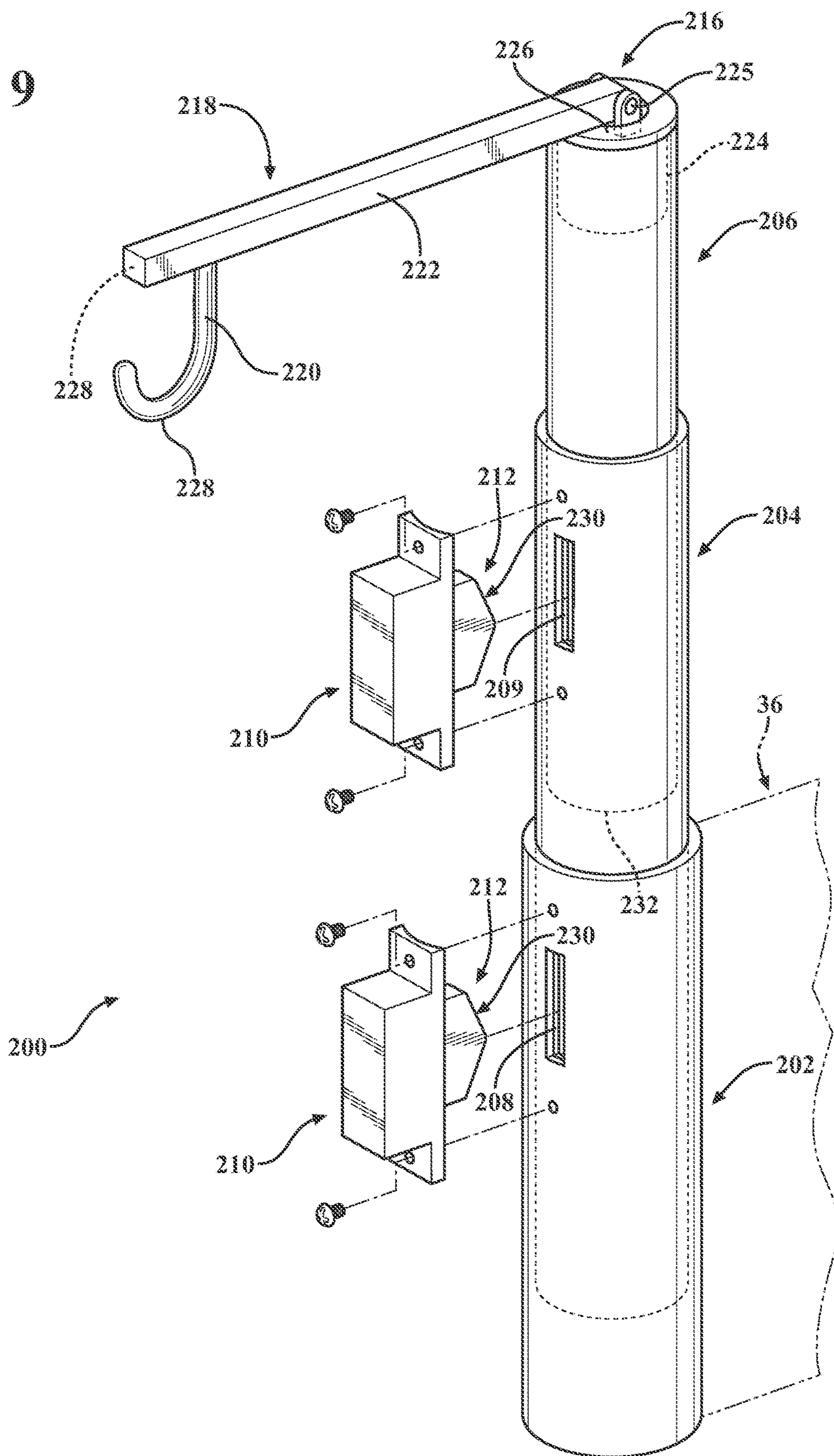


FIG. 9



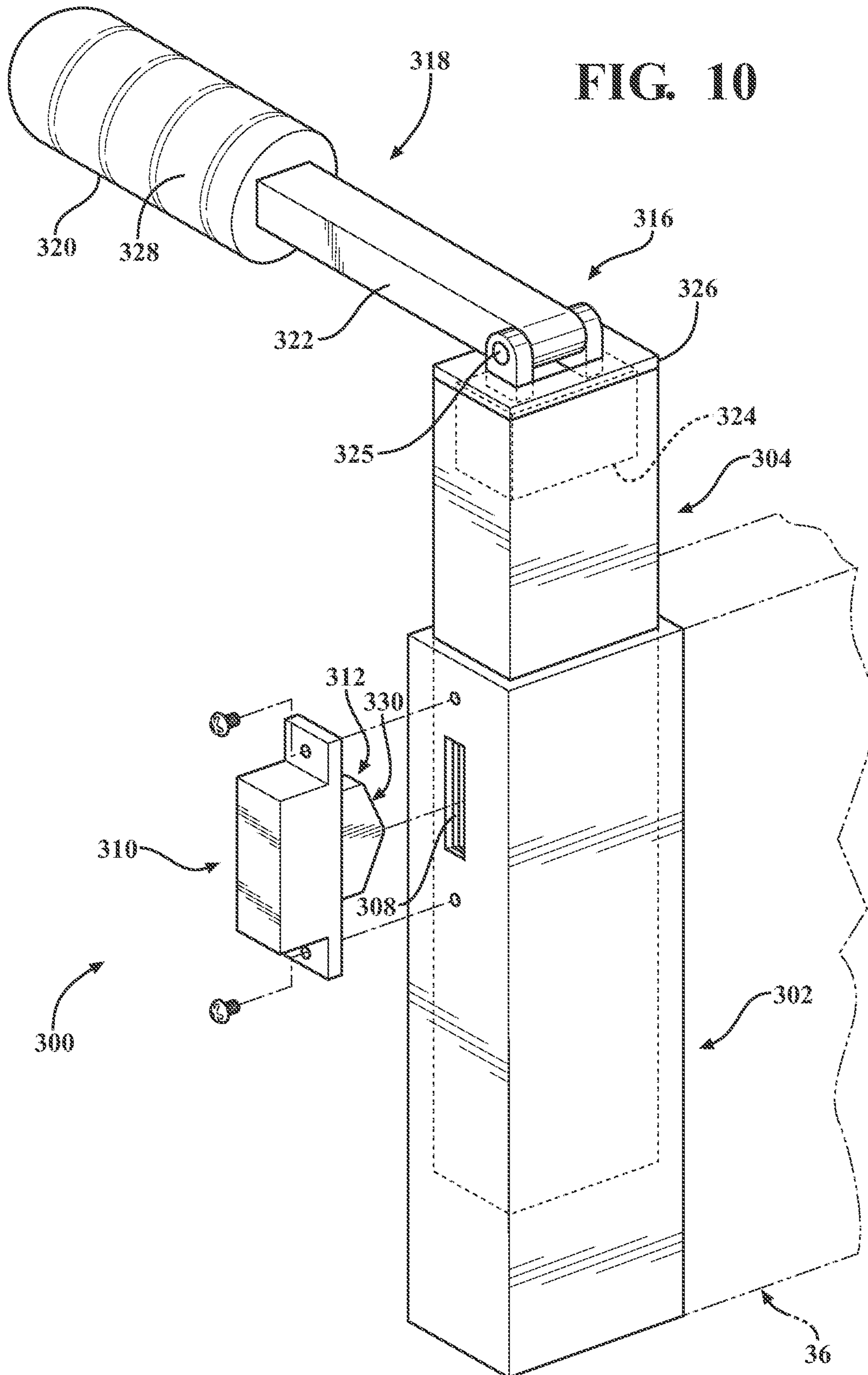


FIG. 11

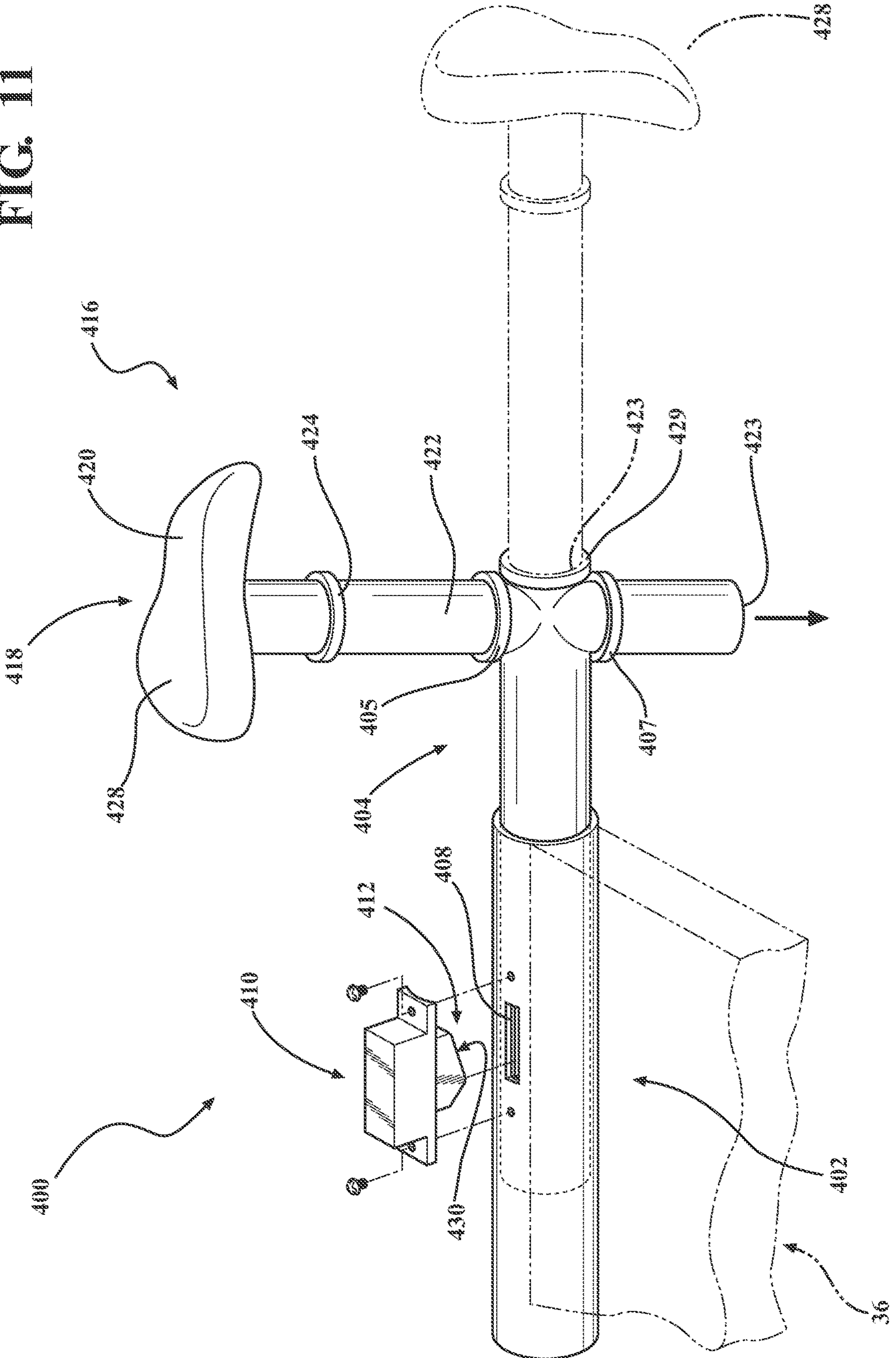
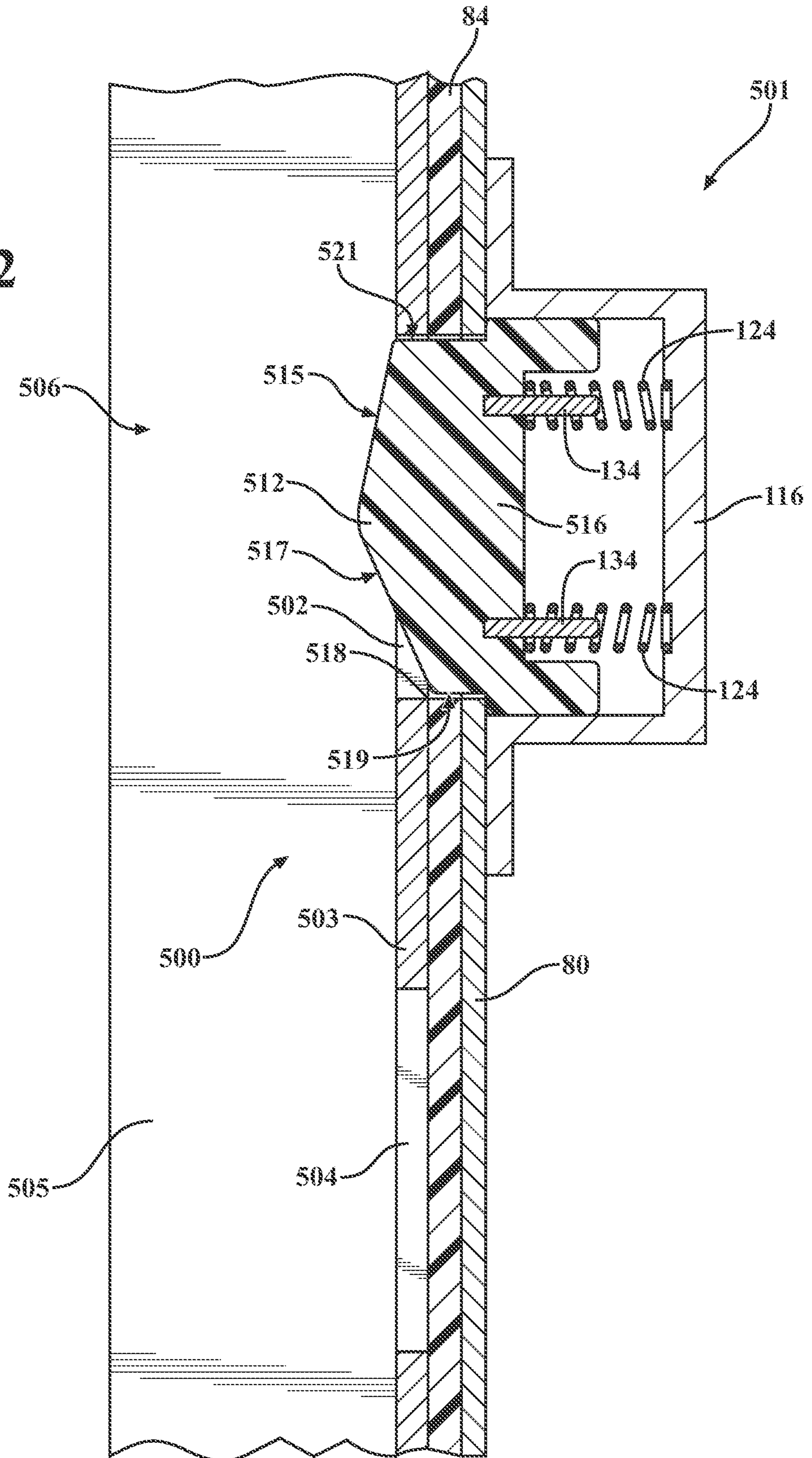


FIG. 12



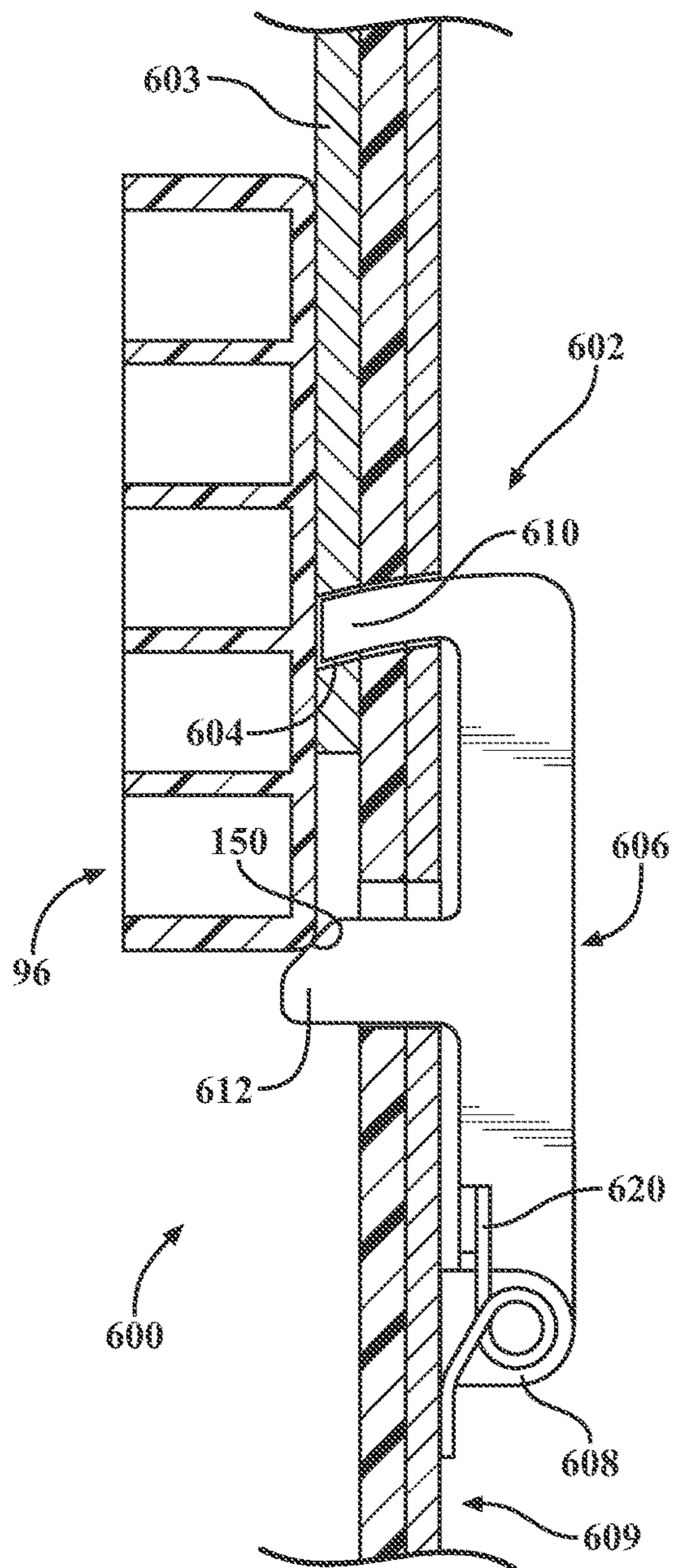


FIG. 13A

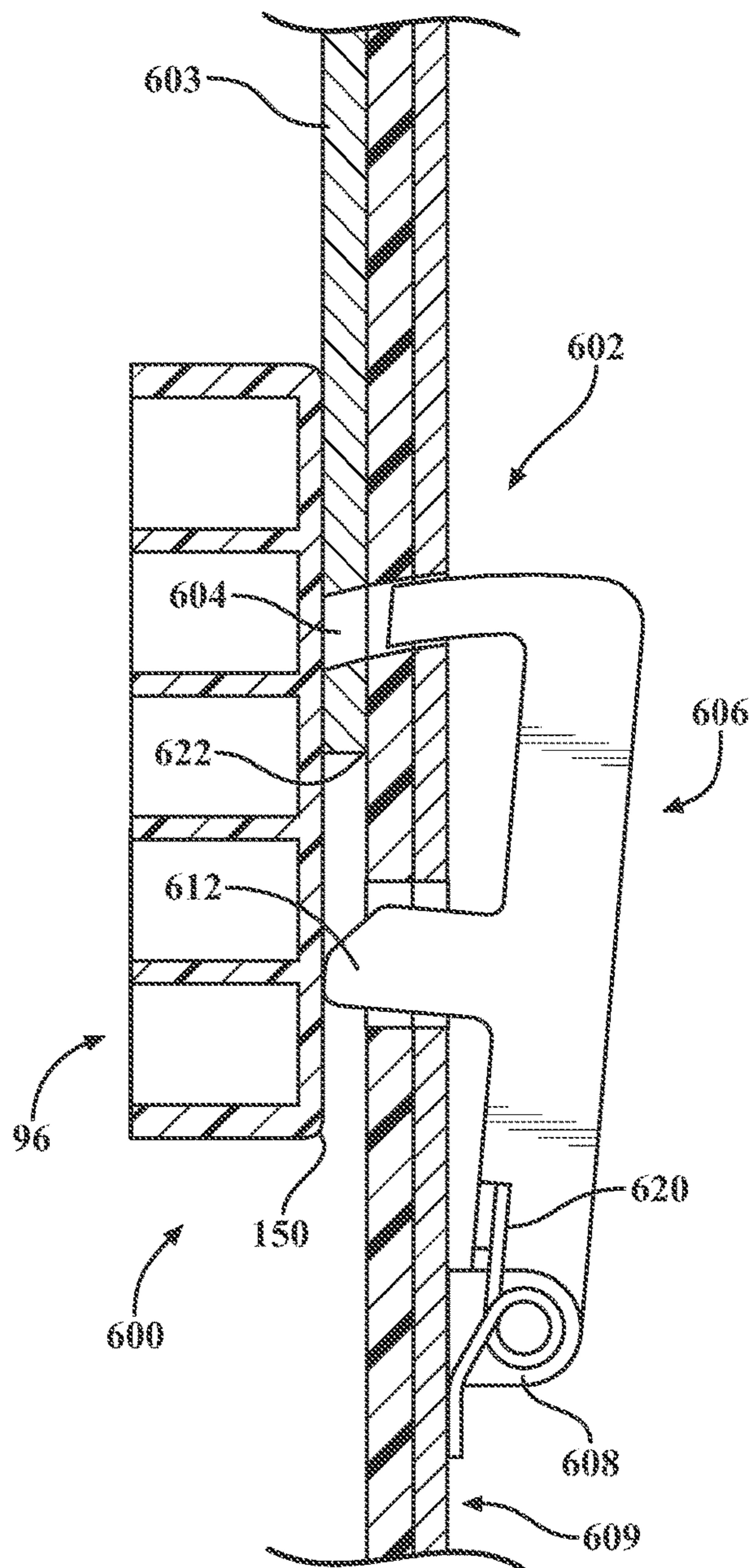
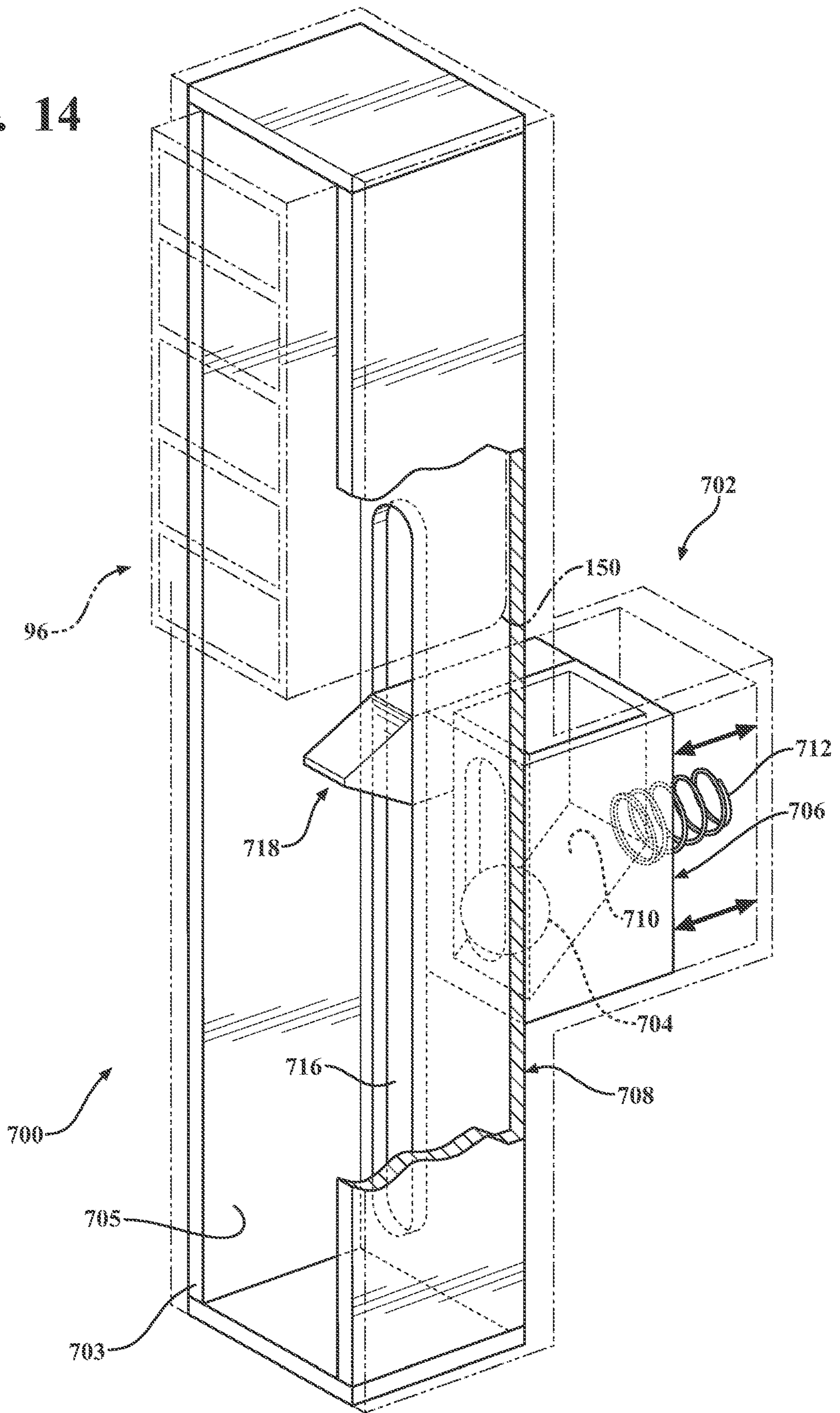


FIG. 13B

FIG. 14



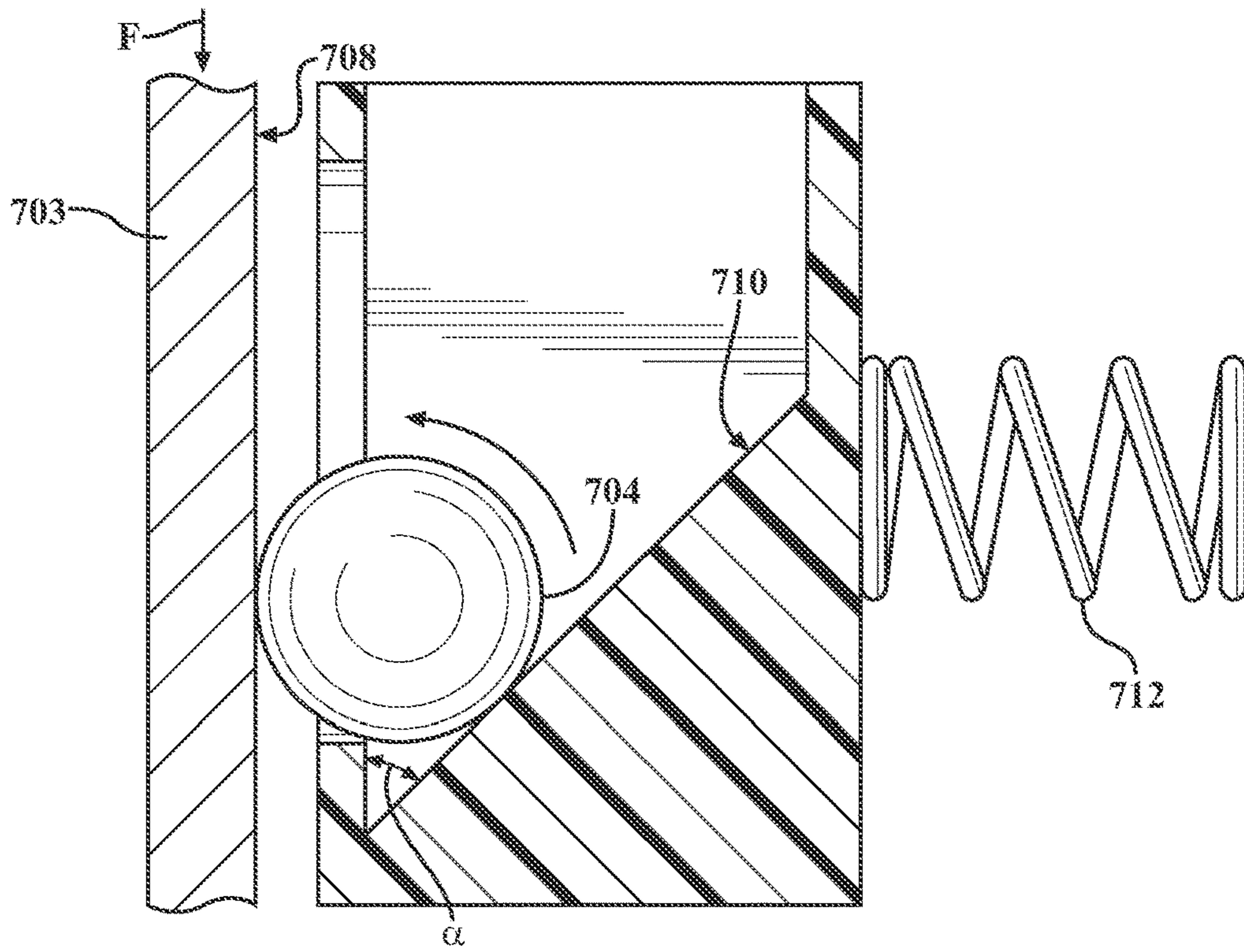


FIG. 15A

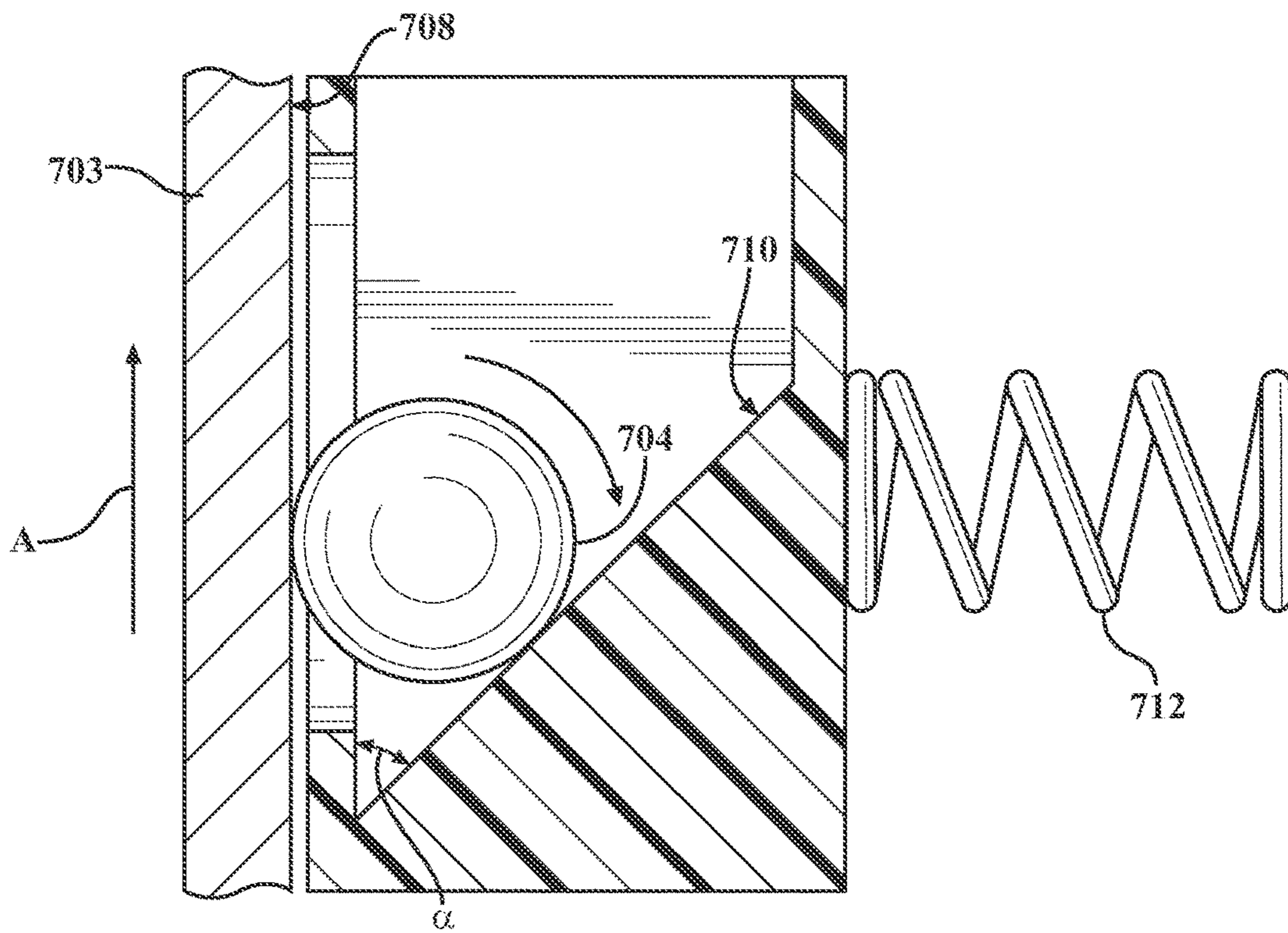


FIG. 15B

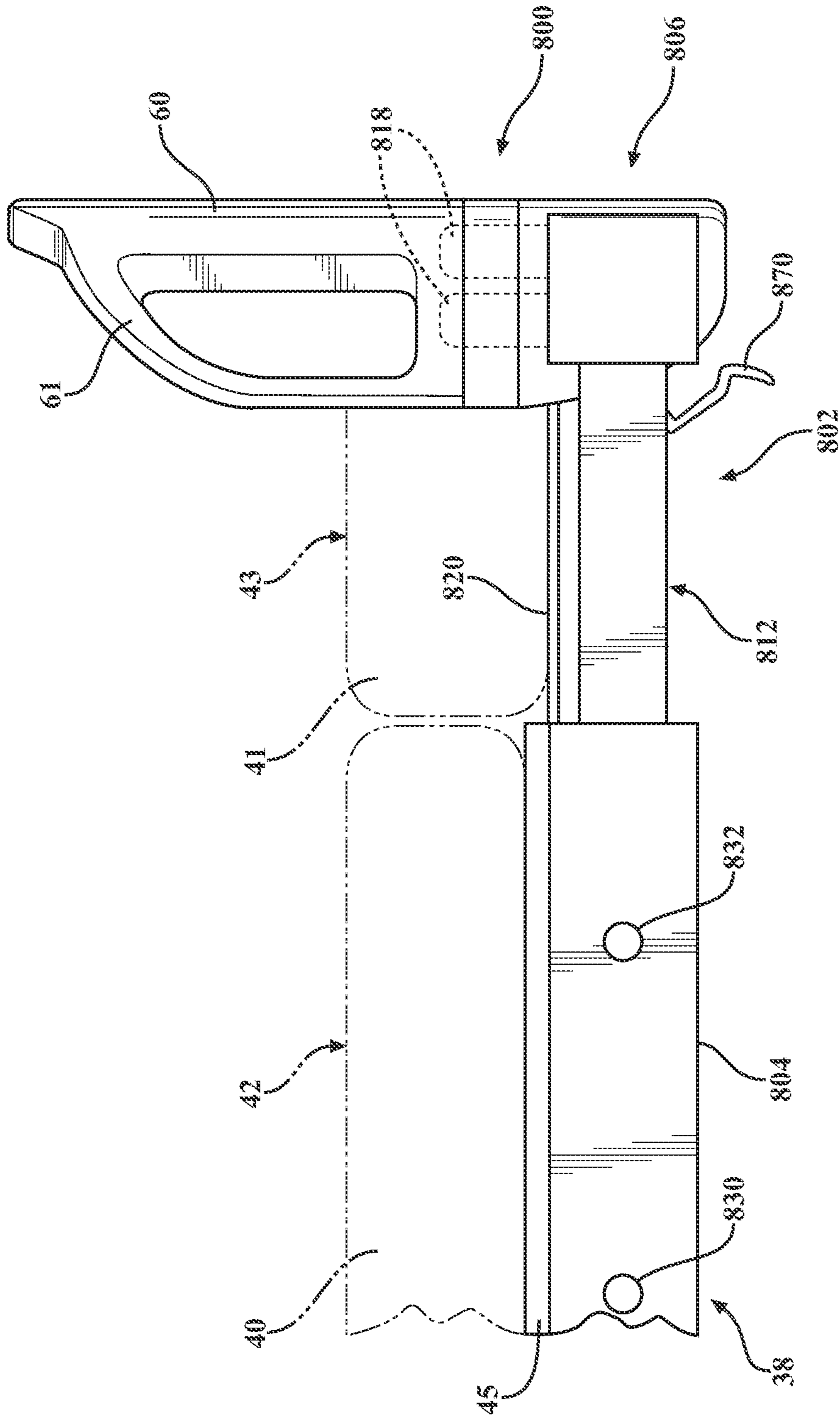


FIG. 16

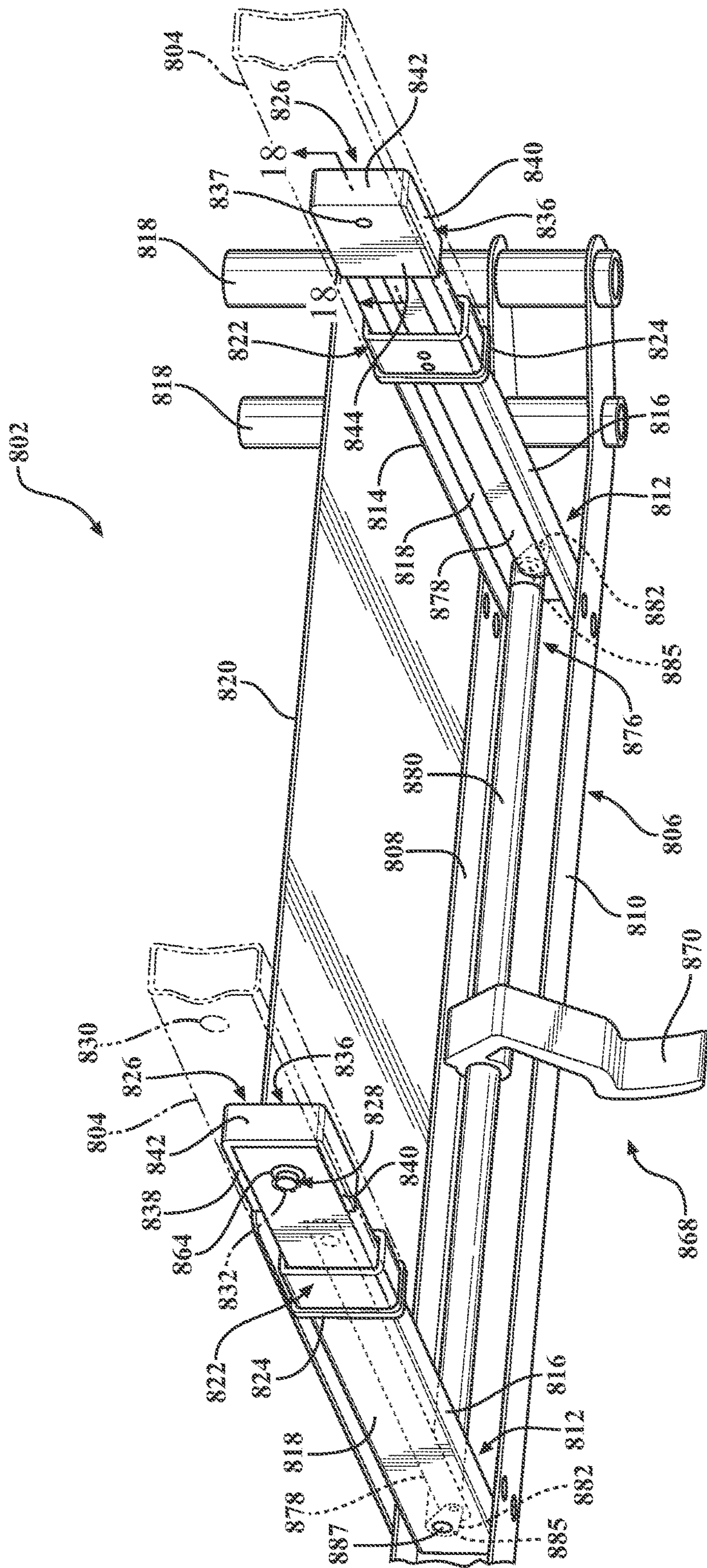


FIG. 17

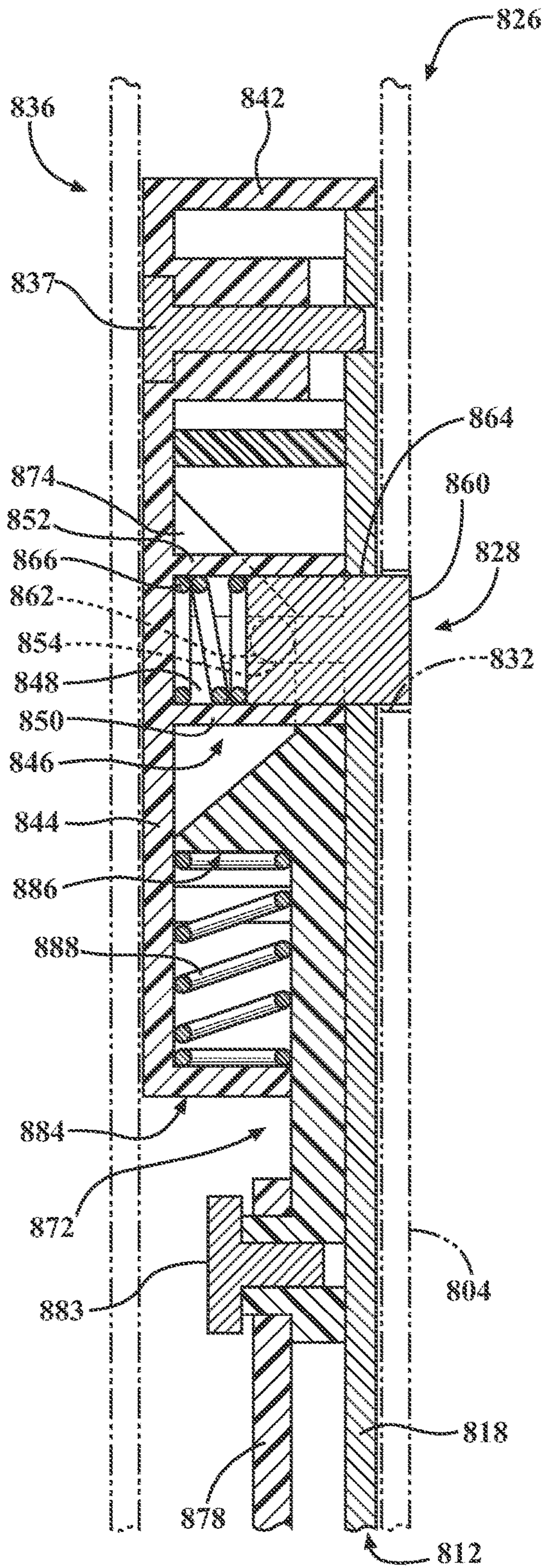


FIG. 18A

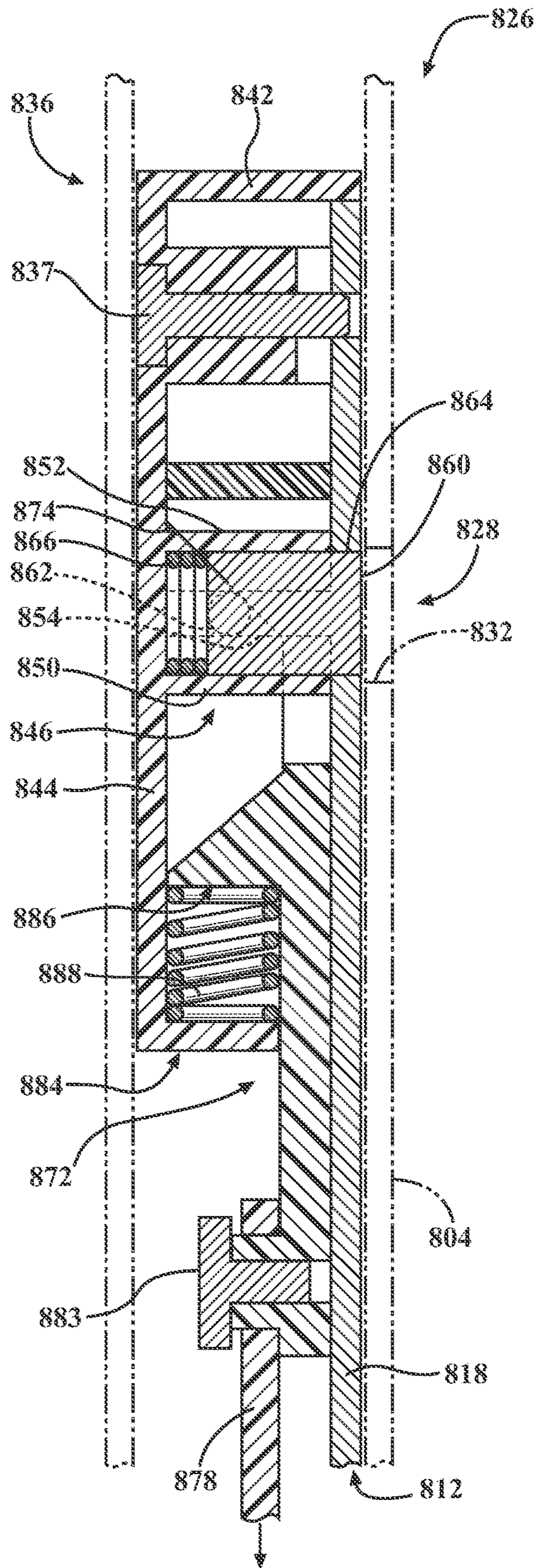


FIG. 18B

FIG. 19

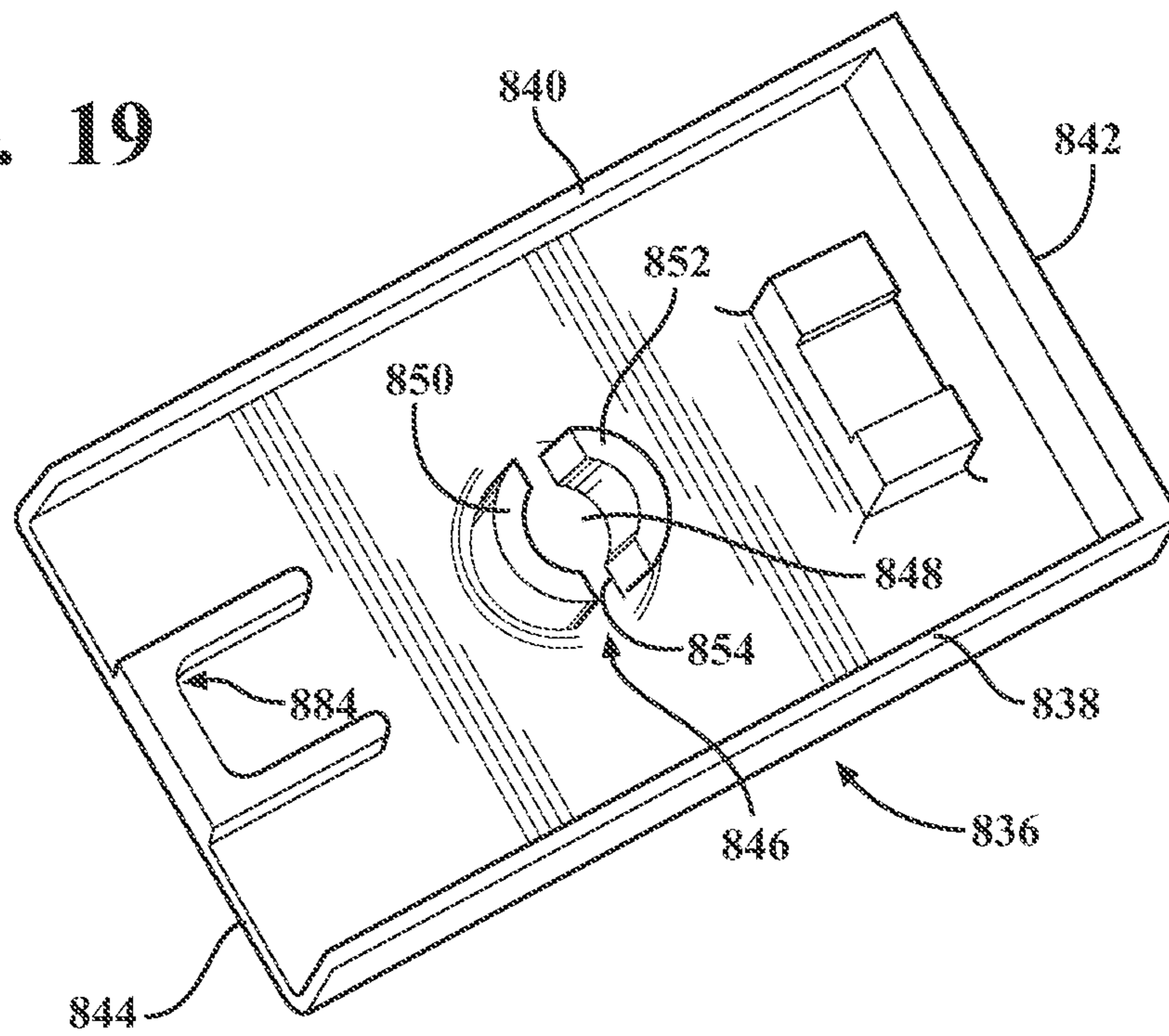
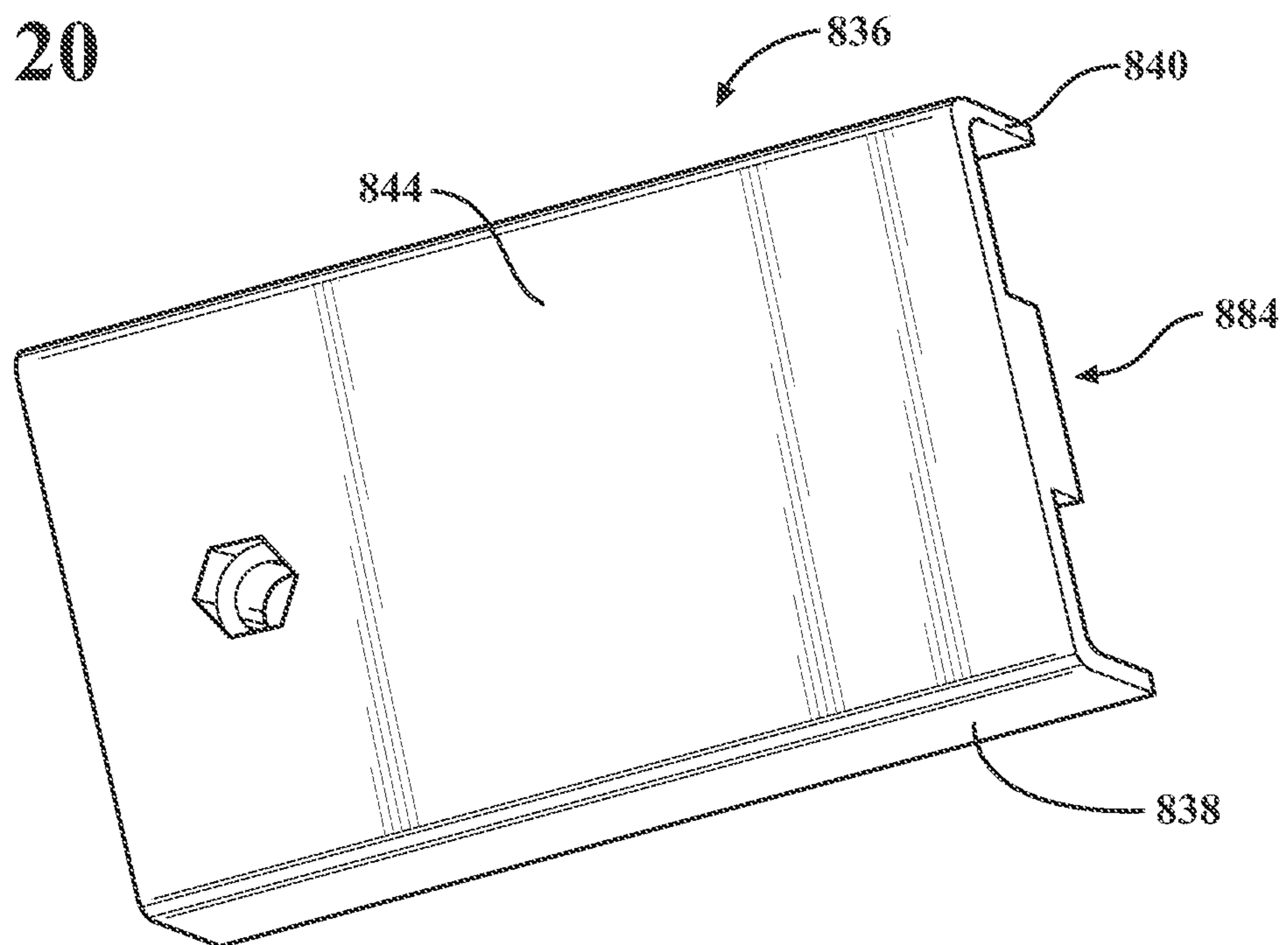


FIG. 20



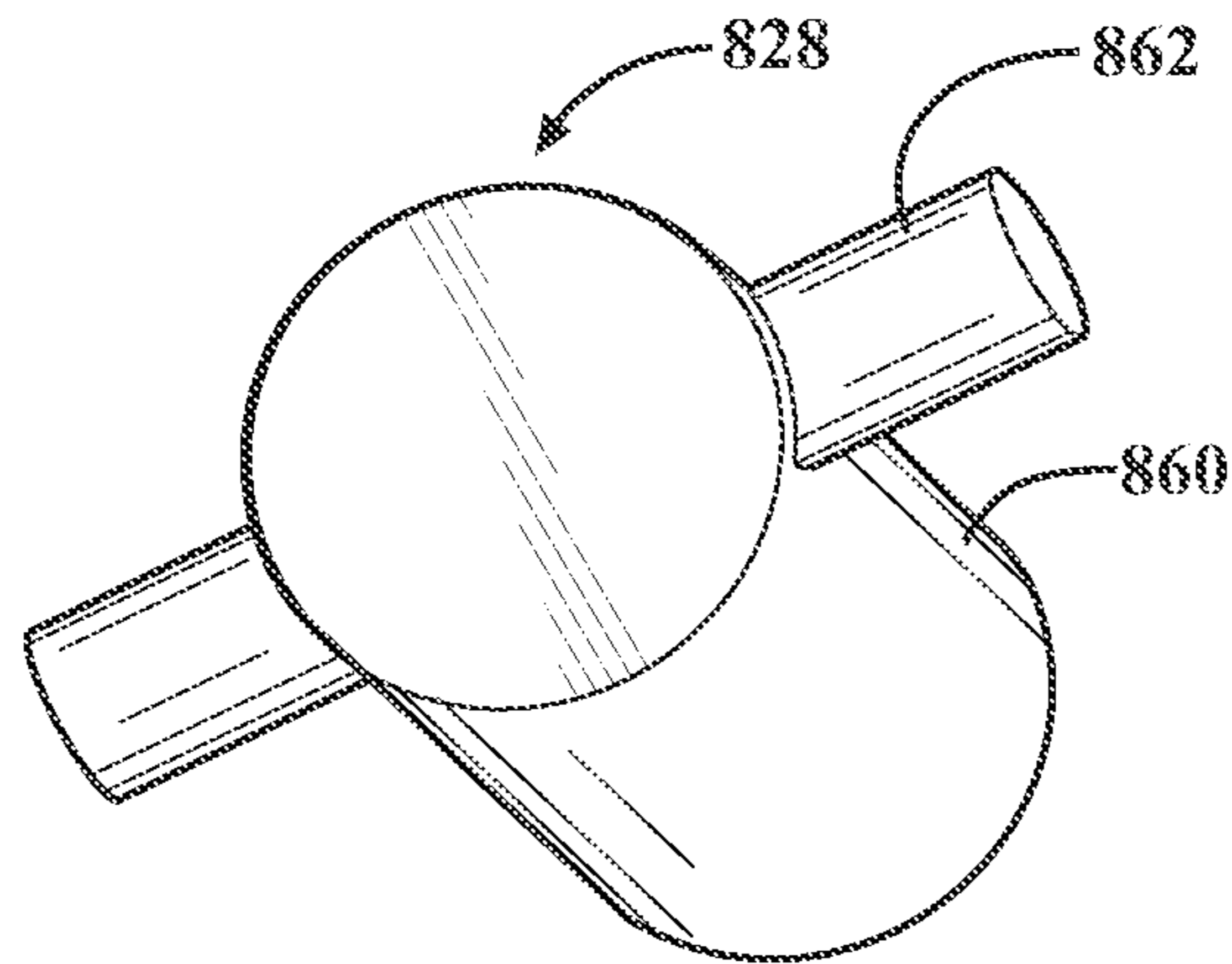


FIG. 21

FIG. 22

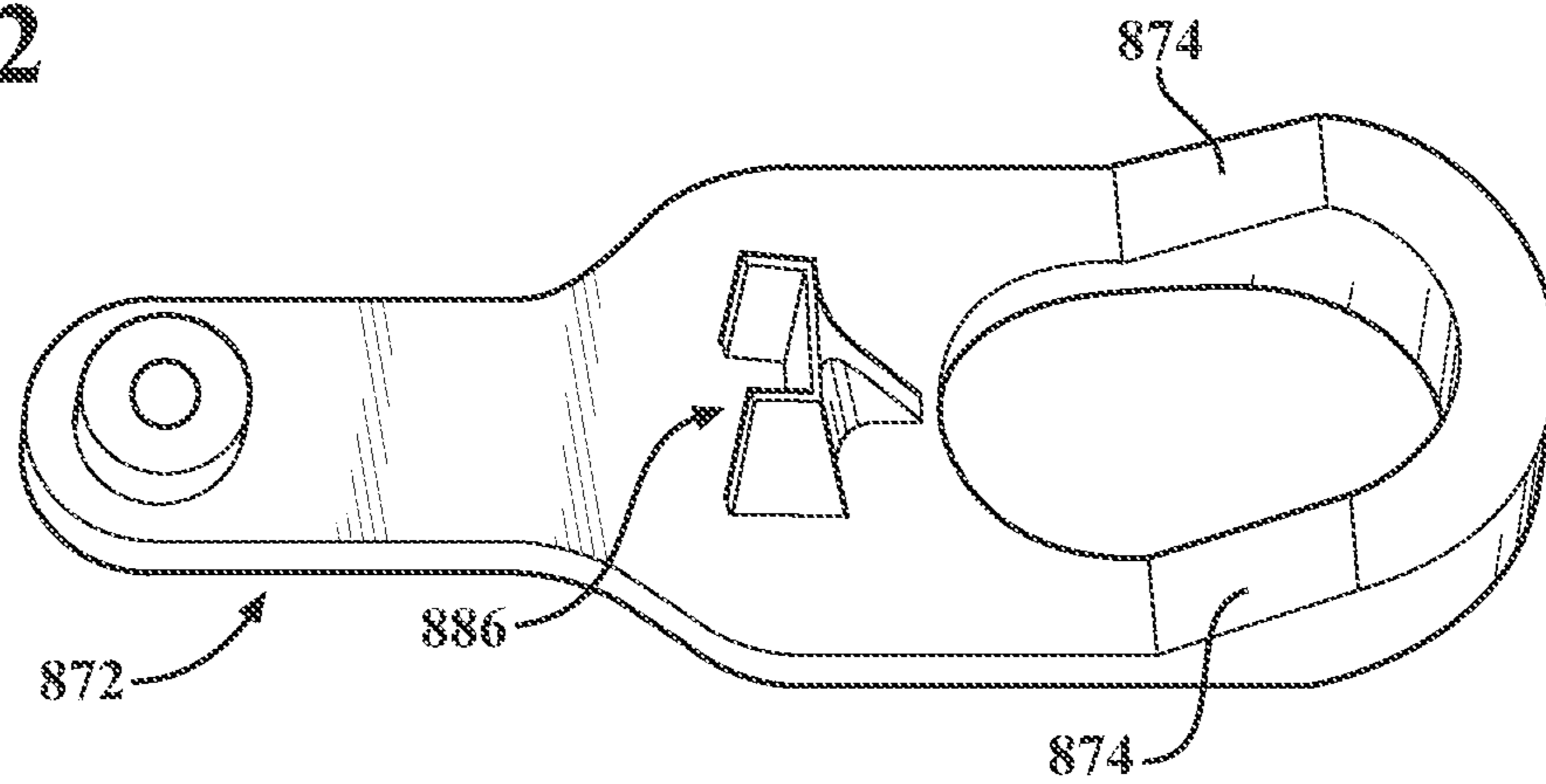
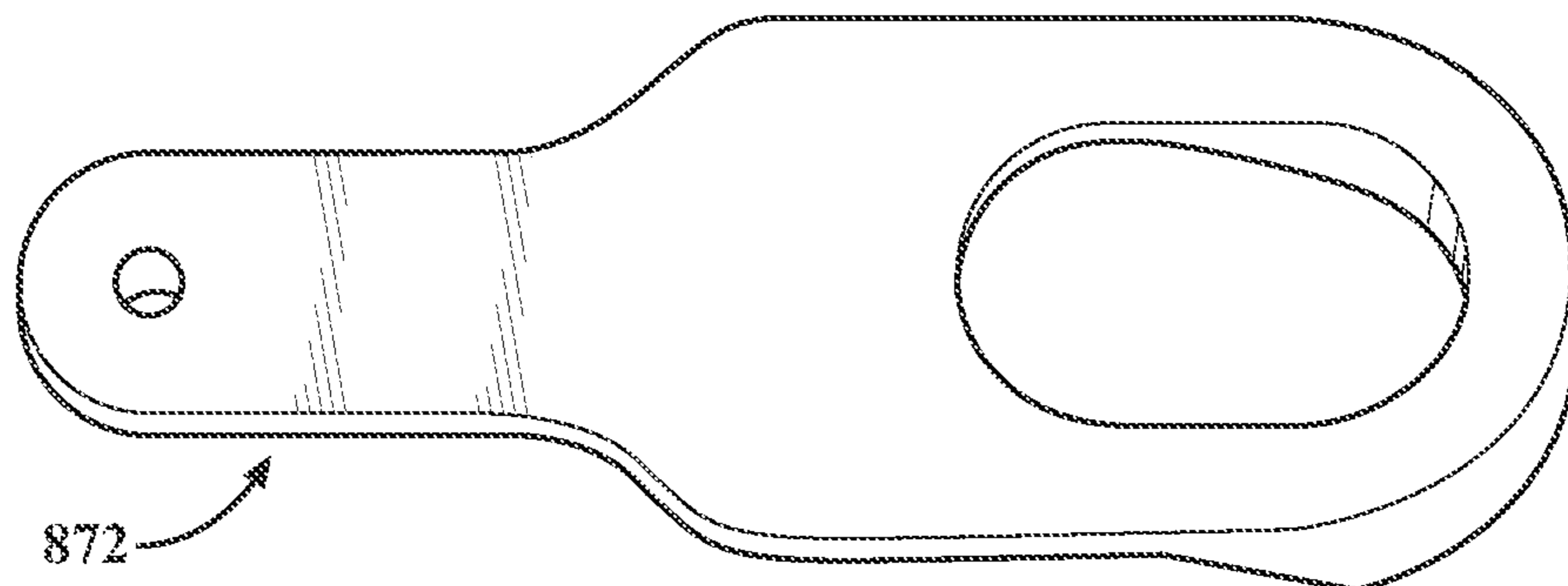


FIG. 23



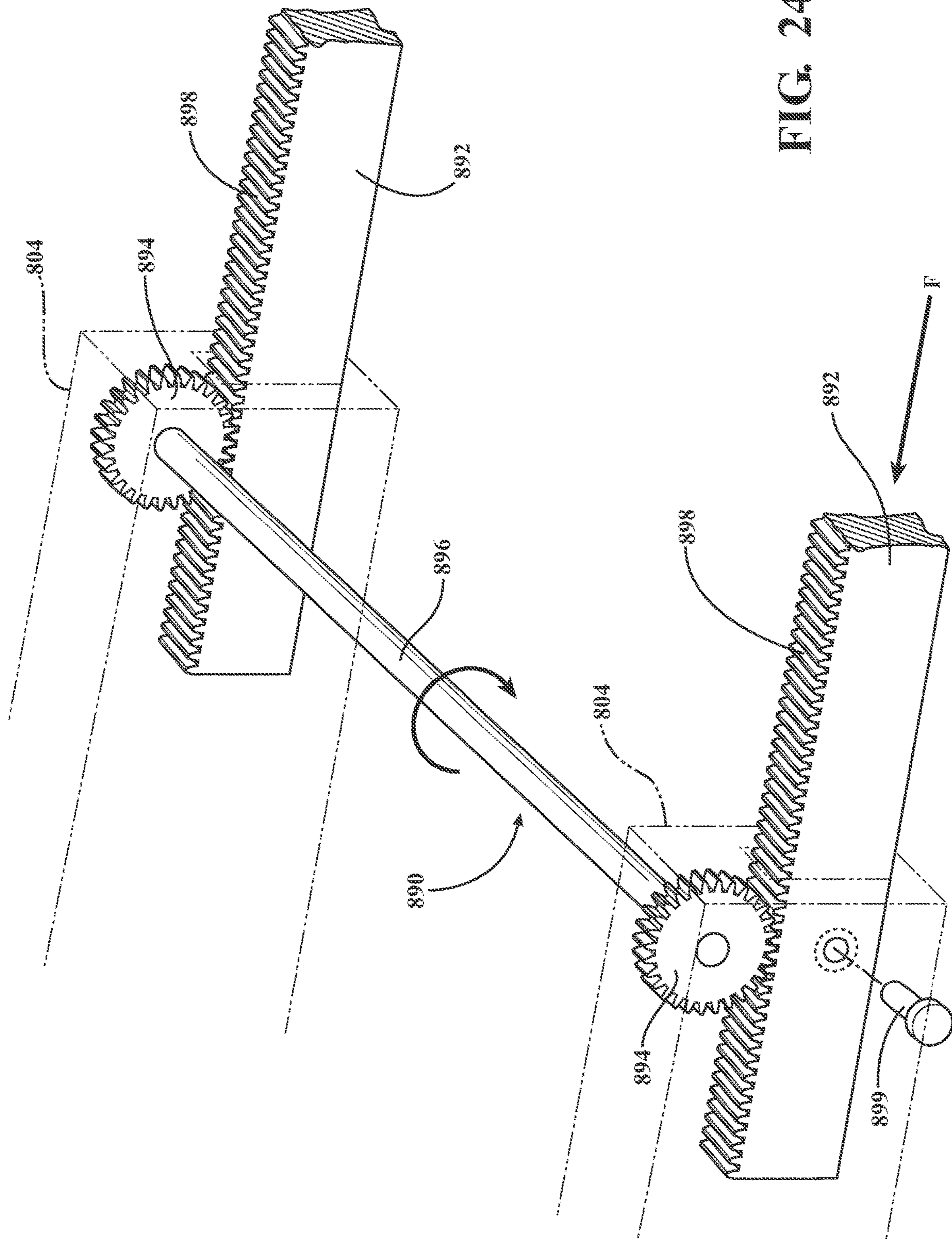


FIG. 24

FIG. 25

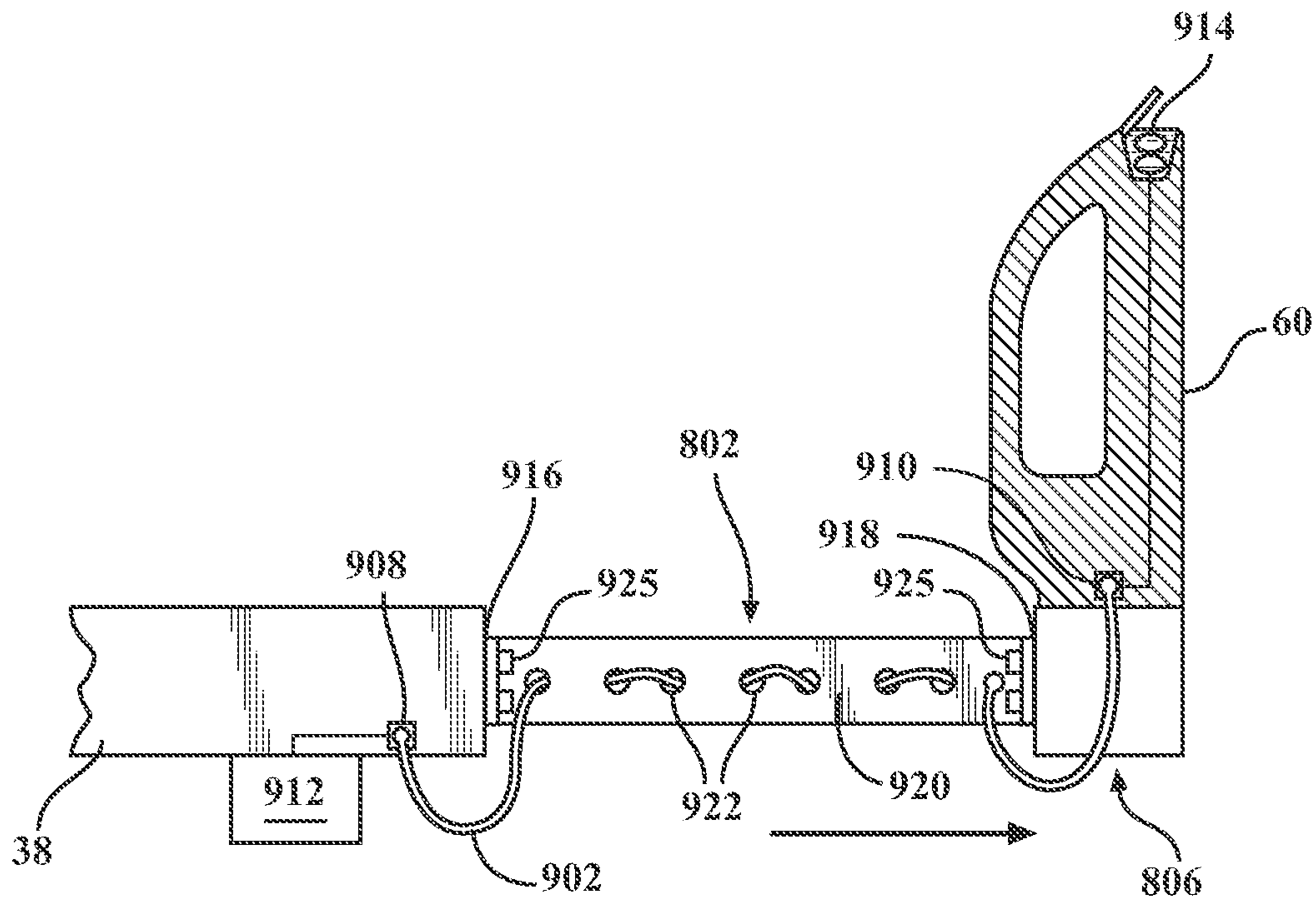
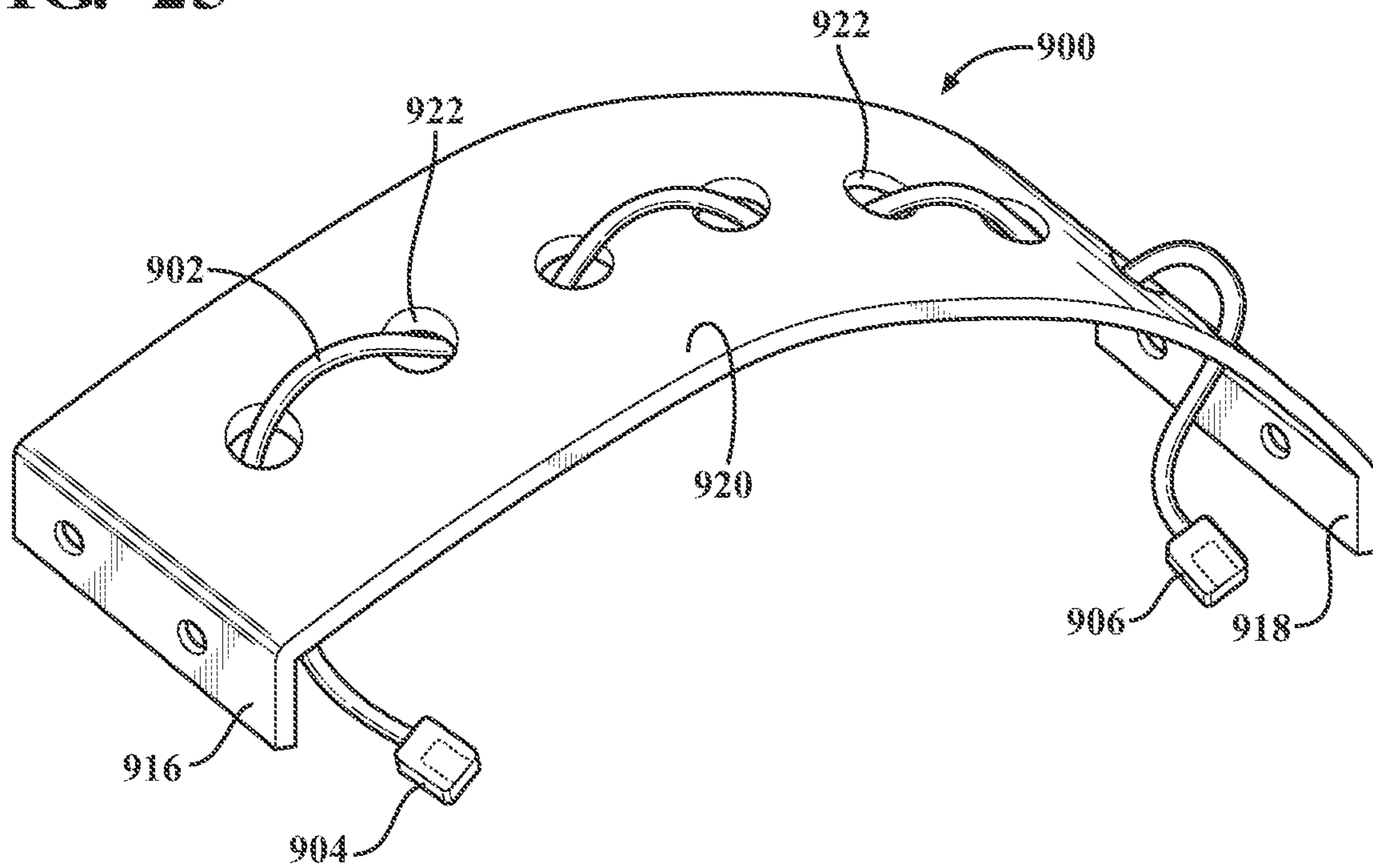


FIG. 26A

FIG. 26B

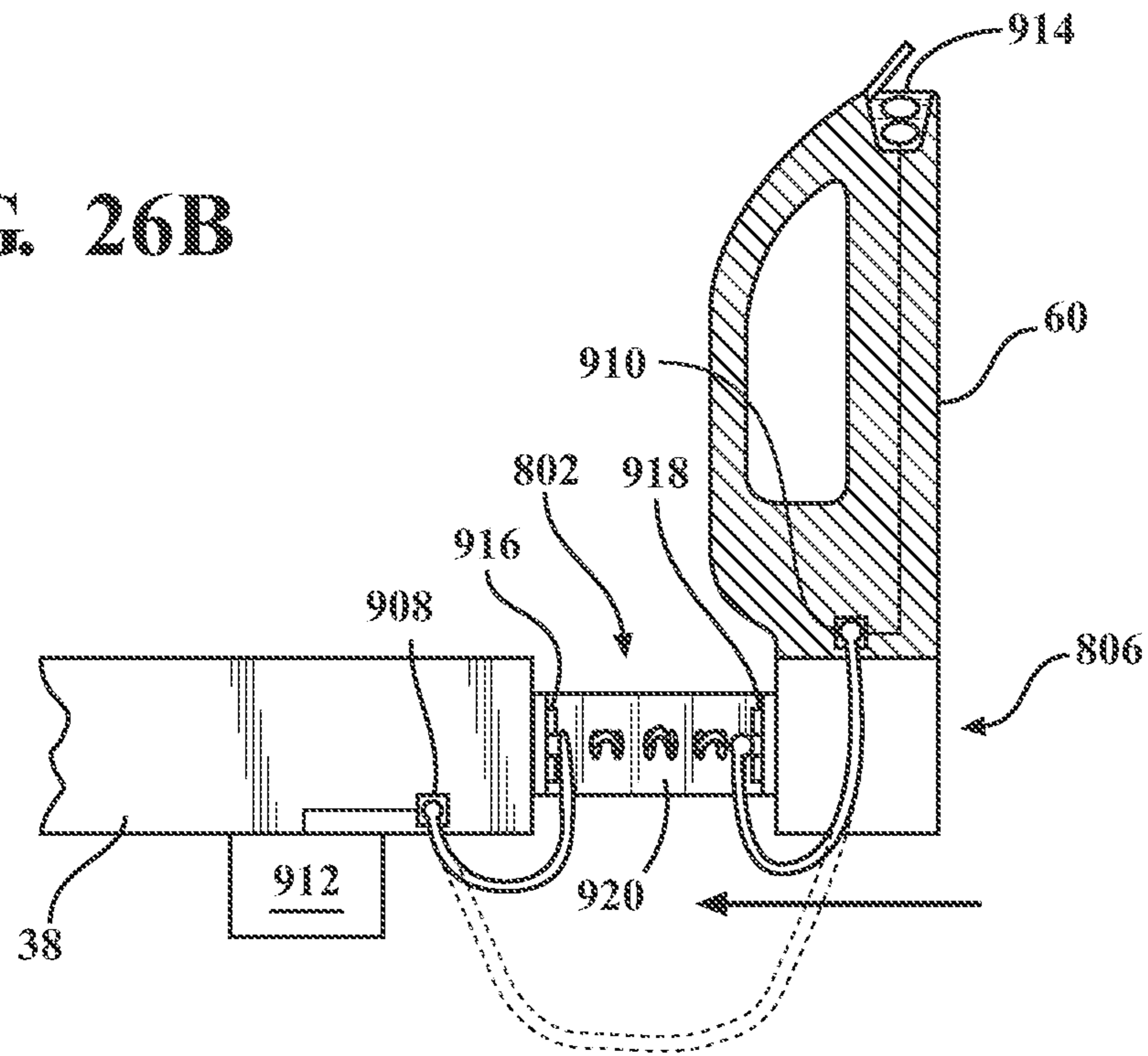
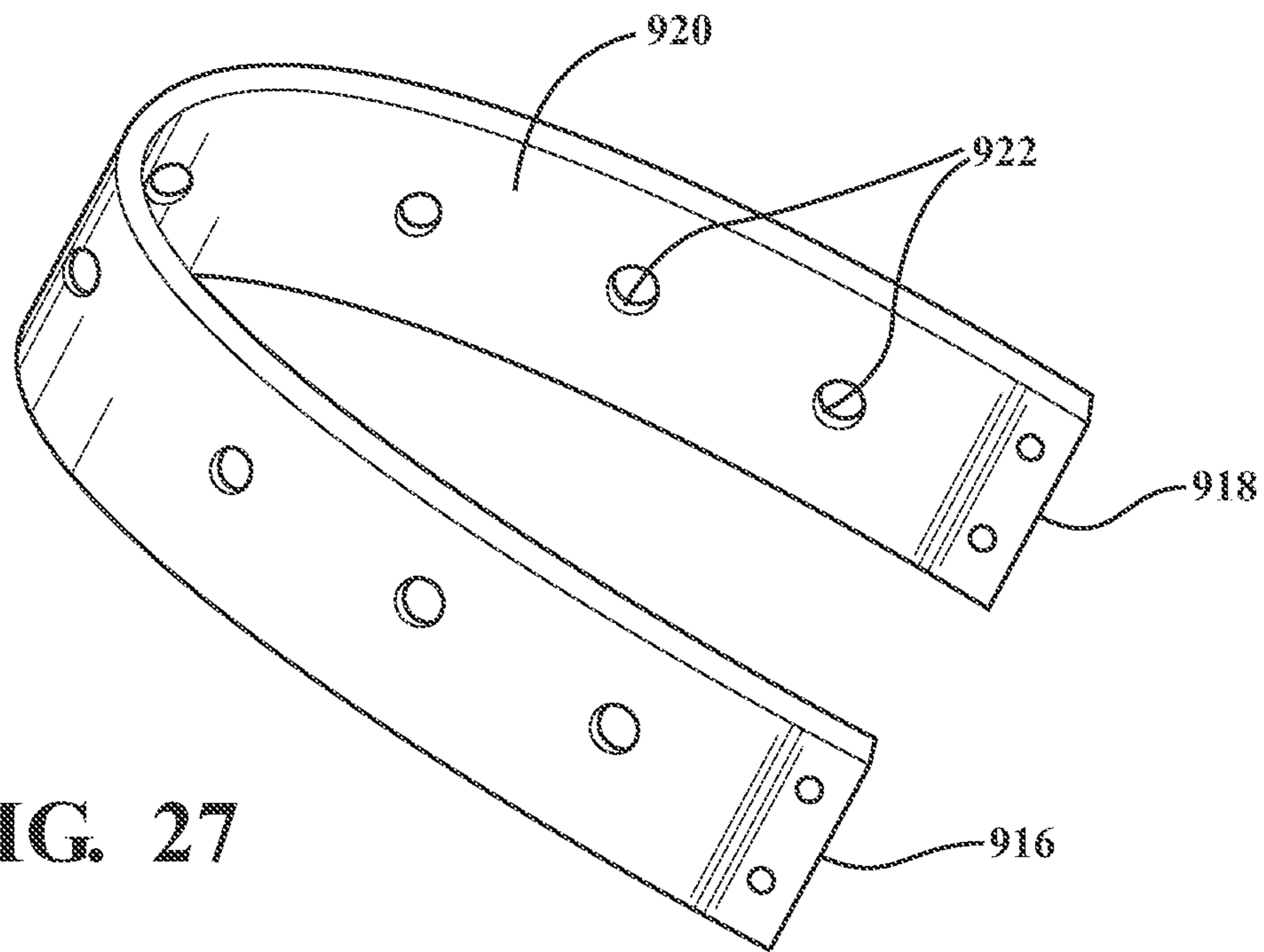


FIG. 27



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PATIENT SUPPORT APPARATUS HAVING A TELESCOPING ASSEMBLY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/261,237 titled "Telescoping Assembly For Use On A Patient Support Apparatus," filed on Sep. 9, 2016 which claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. provisional patent application No. 62/217,588, filed on Sep. 11, 2015, the disclosures of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

Accessories are often used in conjunction with patient support apparatuses in hospitals and other medical care facilities. Such accessories can include defibrillator trays, bed extensions for accommodating taller patients, food trays, IV poles, operator handles for facilitating transport, egress handles for assisting patients out of bed, foley bag holders, calf supports, foot supports, etc. In some cases, these accessories are manually movable between stowed positions with respect to the patient support apparatus and use positions. In the stowed position, the accessory is stored for later use. In the use position, the accessory is ready to be used by the patient or caregiver.

Telescoping mechanisms are sometimes employed to extend an accessory from the stowed position into the use position. Typical telescoping mechanisms comprise a locking device that locks a telescoping member in an extended position relative to a base support. A separate release device is actuated by the patient or caregiver to unlock the locking device and release the telescoping member so that the telescoping member can be collapsed in order to move the accessory back to the stowed position. In order to actuate the release device, the patient or caregiver normally holds the accessory or the telescoping member with one hand, while engaging the release device with the other hand.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a patient support apparatus with a telescoping assembly.

FIG. 1B is a perspective view of the patient support apparatus with an accessory of the telescoping assembly in the use position.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the telescoping assembly with the accessory in the stowed position.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the telescoping assembly with the accessory raised with respect to a telescoping support.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the telescoping assembly with the accessory beginning to raise the telescoping support with respect to a base support.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the telescoping assembly with the accessory in the use position and the telescoping support in an extended position.

FIG. 6 is a partial cross-sectional view of the accessory in the use position.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the telescoping assembly with the accessory beginning to lower the telescoping support to a collapsed position.

FIGS. 8A and 8B collectively are an exploded view of the telescoping assembly.

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FIG. 9 is a perspective and partially exploded view of an alternative telescoping assembly.

FIG. 10 is a perspective and partially exploded view of another alternative telescoping assembly.

FIG. 11 is a perspective and partially exploded view of another alternative telescoping assembly.

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of an alternative telescoping support and an alternative locking device.

FIGS. 13A and 13B are cross-sectional views of another alternative locking device.

FIG. 14 is a perspective and partially cross-sectional view of another alternative locking device.

FIGS. 15A and 15B are cross-sectional views of the alternative locking device of FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 is an elevational view of an extension in an extended position.

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of the extension.

FIGS. 18A and 18B are cross-sectional views of a locking device in locked and unlocked positions.

FIG. 19 is a perspective view inside of a housing of the locking device of FIGS. 18A and 18B.

FIG. 20 is a perspective view outside of the housing of the locking device of FIGS. 18A and 18B.

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a locking element.

FIG. 22 is a top perspective view of a release member.

FIG. 23 is a bottom perspective view of the release member.

FIG. 24 is an illustration of a gear assembly for use with an extension.

FIG. 25 is a perspective view of a cable support and a cable weaved through openings in the cable support.

FIGS. 26A and 26B are elevational views showing the extension in extended and stowed positions, respectively, with the cable support supporting the cable between the extended and stowed positions.

FIG. 27 is top perspective view of the cable support in a flexed state.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, a patient support apparatus 30 is shown for supporting a patient. The patient support apparatus 30 illustrated in FIGS. 1A and 1B is a hospital bed. In other embodiments, however, the patient support apparatus 30 may be a stretcher, cot, wheelchair, operating table, or similar apparatus.

A variety of accessories are used on the patient support apparatus 30. Some of the accessories are movable between stowed positions, in which they are stored prior to use, and use positions in which they are ready to be used by a caregiver, patient, or other user. One such accessory 32 for use on the patient support apparatus 30 is shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B. The accessory 32 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B comprises an accessory member 34 in the form of a defibrillator tray 35. The defibrillator tray 35 is shown in the stowed position in FIG. 1A. In FIG. 1B, the defibrillator tray 35 has been raised from the stowed position by the user and rotated down into the use position. In further embodiments, some of which are described below, other accessories may comprise a hook for an IV pole, an operator handle for facilitating transport, an egress handle for assisting patients, a calf support, a foot support, a bed extension for accommodating taller patients, a food tray, a foley bag holder, or any other movable accessory member.

A support structure 36 provides support for the patient. In some embodiments, one or more of the accessories, such as the accessory 32, may be mounted to the support structure

36. The support structure 36 comprises a base frame 37 and an intermediate frame 38. The intermediate frame 38 is spaced above the base frame 37. A mattress 40 is disposed on the intermediate frame 38. The mattress 40 comprises a patient support surface 42 upon which the patient is supported. The support structure 36 also comprises a patient support deck 44 disposed on the intermediate frame 38. The patient support deck 44 comprises sections to support the mattress 40 and the patient, some of which are pivotable relative to the intermediate frame 38, such as a head section, a seat section, a thigh section, and a foot section. The construction of support structure 36 may take on any known or conventional design.

Four wheels 46 are coupled to the support structure 36 to facilitate transport over floor surfaces. The wheels 46 rotate and swivel relative to the support structure 36 during transport. In the embodiment shown, each of the wheels 46 forms part of a caster 48 coupled to the base frame 37. It should be understood that various configurations of the wheels 46 are contemplated and that each of the four wheels 46 may be non-steerable, steerable, non-powered, powered, or combinations thereof. Fewer or additional wheels are also contemplated. For example, the support structure 36 may comprise four non-powered wheels, along with one or more powered wheels.

Side rails 50, 52, 54, 56 are coupled to the intermediate frame 38. In some embodiments, one or more of the accessories, such as the accessory 32, may be mounted to the side rails 50, 52, 54, 56. The first side rail 50 is positioned at a right head end of the intermediate frame 38. The second side rail 52 is positioned at a right foot end of the intermediate frame 38. The third side rail 54 is positioned at a left head end of the intermediate frame 38. The fourth side rail 56 is positioned at a left foot end of the intermediate frame 38. If the patient support apparatus 30 is a stretcher or a cot, there may be fewer side rails. The side rails 50, 52, 54, 56 are movable between a raised position in which they block ingress and egress into and out of the patient support apparatus 30, and a lowered position in which they are not an obstacle to such ingress and egress.

A headboard 58 and a footboard 60 are coupled to the intermediate frame 38. Operator interfaces 61, such as handles, are shown integrated into the footboard 60 to facilitate movement of the patient support apparatus 30 over the floor surfaces. Separate operator interfaces may be integrated into the headboard 58, the side rails 50, 52, 54, 56, and/or other components of the patient support apparatus 30.

The accessory 32 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B is arranged to be stowed in the footboard 60. More specifically, the accessory 32 forms part of a telescoping assembly 70 integrated into the footboard 60. In other embodiments, the telescoping assembly 70 is integrated into other components of the patient support apparatus 30, such as the support structure 36, the side rails 50, 52, 54, 56, or other components. In further embodiments, the telescoping assembly 70 is a stand alone assembly that can be used in conjunction with the patient support apparatus 30, but forms no part of the patient support apparatus 30.

The telescoping assembly 70 comprises a telescoping support 76 slidable between a collapsed position and an extended position with respect to the footboard 60. The telescoping support 76 helps to support the accessory member 34 in the use position. The telescoping support 76 is shown in the collapsed position in FIG. 1A, e.g., collapsed into the footboard 60, and in the extended position in FIG. 1B, e.g., extended above the footboard 60. In the embodiment shown, the telescoping support 76 extends vertically

with respect to the footboard 60. However, in other embodiments, the telescoping support 76 may be arranged to extend horizontally, or in other directions.

When the user manually moves the accessory 32 from the stowed position to the use position, the accessory 32 carries the telescoping support 76 with it from the collapsed position to the extended position. For example, in FIG. 1B, the defibrillator tray 35 has been moved from the stowed position to the use position by the user, thereby raising the telescoping support 76 into the extended position where the telescoping support 76 has been locked in place. With the telescoping support 76 held in the extended position, the defibrillator tray 35 is supported above the footboard 60 in the rotated-down use position as shown in FIG. 1B.

Referring to FIG. 2, the telescoping assembly 70 comprises a base support 78 to support the telescoping support 76. The base support 78 comprises a pair of elongate, outer frame members 80. The outer frame members 80 are spaced apart and arranged generally parallel to one another. The outer frame members 80 are U-shaped in cross-section to define a pair of outer channels 82 having open ends. The outer frame members 80 are fixed to the footboard 60. In other embodiments, the outer frame members 80 may be mounted to other components of the patient support apparatus 30. When the outer frame members 80 are formed of metal and the footboard 60 is formed of plastic, then the outer frame members 80 may be integrated into the footboard 60 and fixed thereto by insert molding. The outer frame members 80 may be fastened to the footboard 60 in other ways, such as with fasteners or adhesive. The outer frame members 80 could also be press fit into the footboard 60. In some embodiments, the base support 78 is comprised of the structure of the footboard 60 without the separate outer frame members 80.

Elongate bearing members 84 are mounted and fixed to the outer frame members 80 by fasteners. The bearing members 84 may be fastened to the outer frame members 80 in other ways, such as with adhesive. The bearing members 84 are U-shaped in cross-section and sized to fit in the pair of outer channels 82 with little to no clearance between the bearing members 84 and the outer frame members 80. The bearing members 84 comprise a pair of bearing channels 86 (see FIG. 5) in which the telescoping support 76 slides between the collapsed and extended positions relative to the base support 78.

The bearing members 84 provide bearing surfaces against which the telescoping support 76 slides during operation. The bearing members 84 may be formed of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) known for its low coefficient of friction relative to other polymeric materials. This low friction material helps to prevent binding of the telescoping support 76 during sliding. Other suitable materials for allowing sliding of the telescoping support 76 relative to the base support 78 are also contemplated. It is also contemplated that in some embodiments the bearing members 84 are removed such that the telescoping support 76 slides directly within the base support 78.

The telescoping support 76 comprises a pair of elongate, inner frame members 88 that are sized to slide in the bearing channels 86 as the telescoping support 76 moves between the collapsed and extended positions. The inner frame members 88 are spaced apart and arranged generally parallel to one another. The inner frame members 88 are U-shaped in cross-section to define a pair of inner channels 90. In other embodiments, the telescoping support 76 comprises a single frame member or other structure suitable to be extended for supporting the accessory 32 in the use position.

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Upper stops **92** are fixed to the inner frame members **88** at an upper end of the inner frame members **88**. In the embodiment shown, the upper stops **92** are in the form of plate-shaped caps welded, or otherwise fixed in some manner, to the inner frame members **88**. A lower stop **94** is fixed to the inner frame members **88** at an opposing end. The lower stop **94** is shown as an elongate, flat bar that spans between the inner frame members **88** to add structural support to the telescoping support **76** and to hold the inner frame members **88** in their parallel and spaced relationship. The lower stop **94** may be welded or otherwise affixed to the inner frame members **88** at lower ends of the inner frame members **88**.

The stops **92**, **94** act to capture slide members **96** of the accessory **32** in the inner channels **90**. Capturing the slide members **96** of the accessory **32** in the inner channels **90** effectively couples movement of the slide members **96** to the telescoping support **76** so that the telescoping support **76** can be moved indirectly by the user thereby making direct contact with the telescoping support **76** unnecessary. For instance, referring briefly to FIG. 3, when the user is raising the accessory **32** to place the accessory **32** in the use position, the slide members **96** of the accessory **32** engage the upper stops **92** so that any further raising of the accessory **32** raises the inner frame members **88**. Likewise, when the user is lowering the accessory **32** back to the stowed position as shown in FIG. 7, the slide members **96** engage the lower stop **94** to also push the inner frame members **88** back to the collapsed position, if needed, i.e., in the event the inner frame members **88** are unable to lower under the force of gravity, such as when the inner frame members **88** are arranged horizontally.

The slide members **96** slide in the inner channels **90** when the accessory **32** moves between the stowed position and the use position. The slide members **96** shown in FIG. 2 have internal ribs **97** for added structural support. In other embodiments, the slide members **96** are solid. The slide members **96** are formed of plastic or other material. A support member **99** is fixed to and interconnects the slide members **96**. The support member **99** extends between the slide members **96** so that the slide members **96** are maintained at a fixed distance from one another to facilitate uniform sliding of the slide members **96** in the inner channels **90**. The support member **99** shown in FIG. 2 is a flat metal support bar, but other shapes and materials are contemplated.

The accessory **32** comprises an accessory frame **98** pivotally connected to the slide members **96** by pivot pins **100** (see also exploded view in FIG. 8B). The accessory frame **98** may be formed of metal to provide structural support to the accessory member **34**. The accessory frame **98** has three segments **102**, **104**, **106** making the accessory frame **98** three-sided. The accessory member **34** has a top surface **77** (see FIG. 1B) and a bottom surface **79**. The bottom surface **79** comprises three grooves **103**, **105**, **107** for receiving the three segments **102**, **104**, **106** of the accessory frame **98** so that the accessory frame **98** is substantially concealed from view when the accessory member **34** is in the use position.

When the accessory member **34** is formed of plastic, the accessory frame **98** may be insert molded in the accessory member **34**. The accessory frame **98** may also be fastened to the accessory member **34** by fasteners, adhesive, welding, or other suitable methods. The accessory member **34** is pivotally coupled to the slide members **96** by the pivot pins **100** so that the user is able to rotate the accessory member **34** into

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the use position in which the accessory member **34** is arranged generally perpendicular to the telescoping support **76**, as shown in FIG. 1B.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the accessory **32** has a user interface **108** to enable the user to manually move the accessory **32** between the stowed and use positions. In the embodiment shown, the user interface **108** is a front wall of the accessory member **34**. The user grasps the user interface **108** to apply a force to the accessory member **34** to raise the accessory member **34** from the stowed position to the use position. The user interface **108** may comprise a separate handle fixed to the accessory member **34** or simply any surface of the accessory member **34** that the user would logically engage to move the accessory member **34** between the stowed and use positions.

Referring to FIG. 5, locking devices **110** are operable to releasably engage and hold the telescoping support **76** in the extended position. Each locking device **110** comprises a latch **112**. The telescoping support **76** comprises a pair of corresponding catches **114** (see also FIG. 4) for receiving the latches **112** to hold the telescoping support **76** in the extended position. The catches **114** shown are openings in the inner frame members **88**. Each of the catches **114** are dimensioned so that the latches **112** are able to protrude into the catches **114** to hold the telescoping support **76** in the extended position. The latches **112** are shown disposed in the catches **114** in FIG. 5. Although two locking devices **110** are shown for engaging and holding the telescoping support **76** in the extended position, more or fewer locking devices **110** may also be utilized. For instance, in some embodiments, only a single locking device **110** is used.

Housings **116** protect and support the latches **112** for sliding movement. The housings **116** are mounted to the outer frame members **80** by fasteners **118** thereby coupling the latches **112** to the base support **78**. In this configuration, the latches **112** slide transverse relative to the base support **78** between locked and unlocked positions. Both the outer frame members **80** and the bearing members **84** comprise openings **120**, **122** (see FIG. 8A) through which the latches **112** can freely move to engage the catches **114**.

Biasing devices **124** apply biasing forces to the latches **112** to bias the latches **112** toward the telescoping support **76** so that the latches **112** engage the catches **114** when the telescoping support **76** reaches the extended position, e.g., when the openings in the inner frame members **88** align vertically with the latches **112**. Two biasing devices **124** are positioned between each housing **116** and associated latch **112**. In other embodiments, more or fewer biasing devices may be employed. For example, only a single biasing device **124** may be used to bias each latch **112** into the associated catch **114**. The biasing devices **124** shown are compression springs. Other types of biasing devices may be used including leaf springs, torsion springs, or other resilient elements.

Each of the latches **112** comprises a main body **130** having upper and lower surfaces and opposing side surfaces extending therebetween. Legs **132** extend rearwardly from the main body **130**. The legs **132** are dimensioned to fit inside the respective housing **116** with little clearance thereabout to enable smooth lateral sliding of the latch **112** with respect to the housing **116**. Pins **134** are embedded in or otherwise fixed to the main body **130** of the latch **112**. The pins **134** project rearwardly from a rear surface of the main body **130** between the legs **132**. The biasing devices **124** are disposed about the pins **134** to bias the rear surface of the main body **130** away from the housing **116**.

A tip **140** protrudes forward from the main body **130** of each latch **112**. The tip **140** has a front profiled surface **142**

that extends at obtuse angles from each of the upper and lower surfaces to define a peak of the tip 140. The tips 140 are configured so that, as shown in FIG. 5, the tips 140 protrude into the inner channels 90 in the locked position such that the profiled surface 142 of each tip 140 is exposed in the inner channels 90. At the same time, the upper and lower surfaces of the main body 130 of each latch 112 protrude further into the openings 120, 122 in the outer frame member 80 and the bearing member 84 to reach the associated catch 114. In the locked position, the upper and lower surfaces terminate at an inside surface of the inner frame members 88 so that the upper and lower surfaces are not protruding into the inner channels 90. The profiled surface 142 of each latch 112 is profiled for engagement by one of the slide members 96 when the slide members 96 slide downwardly in the inner channels 90. Other shapes of the profiled surface 142 are contemplated. The profiled surface 142 may extend at an acute angle from one of the upper and lower surfaces of the latch 112. The profiled surface 142 may be arcuate between the upper and lower surfaces. The profiled surface 142 may be semi-spherical. The profiled surface 142 may be any shape capable of being engaged to release the latch 112.

Deactivator portions 150 of the slide members 96 are configured to engage the profiled surfaces 142 of the latches 112 to release the latches 112 when the user moves the accessory 32 from the use position back toward the stowed position. In the embodiment shown, the deactivator portions 150 are lower edges on the slide members 96. In order to disengage the latches 112, the user first grasps the user interface 108 and rotates the accessory member 34, e.g., the defibrillator tray 35, back to its upright position. Next, the user applies a downward force at the user interface 108 (or simply allows gravity to perform the work) to slide the slide members 96 downwardly in the inner channels 90 until the deactivator portions 150, e.g., the edges of the slide members 96, engage the profiled surfaces 142 of the latches 112. Upon applying further downward force, the deactivator portions 150 of the slide members 96, which are held apart the fixed distance by the support member 99, act to push the latches 112 laterally outwardly of the inner channels 90 thereby disengaging each of the latches 112 from the catches 114 against the biasing force of the biasing devices 124, as shown in FIG. 7. Other shapes of the deactivator portions 150 are contemplated. For instance, the deactivator portions 150 may each comprise a ramp shaped to engage the profiled surfaces 142 of the latches 112. The deactivator portions 150 may also be arcuate. The deactivator portions 150 may be any shape capable of engaging the latches 112. The latches 112 and the deactivator portions 150 may employ other shapes configured to interact so that the deactivator portions 150 are able to disengage the latches 112 from the catches 114.

Disengaging each of the latches 112 enables movement of the telescoping support 76 from the extended position back to the collapsed position. With the tips 140 pushed out of the inner channels 90 by the slide members 96, further downward movement of the slide members 96 engages the lower stop 94 and begins downward movement of the telescoping support 76. In the embodiment shown, the tips 140 are pushed out of the inner channels 90 such that the tips 140 no longer protrude into the inner channels 90, but are nevertheless present in the catches 114. Additionally, the upper and lower surfaces of the main body 130 have been pushed out of the catches 114 to reside solely in the openings 120, 122 in the outer frame members 80 and bearing members 84. As a result, when the user applies further downward force at

the user interface 108, the slide members 96 further push against the lower stop 94, and concurrently, edges of the inner frame members 88 that define the catches 114 engage the profiled surface 142. This engagement acts to further push the tips 140 of the latches 112 laterally outwardly toward their starting positions shown in FIGS. 2-4.

The deactivator portions 150 are located remotely from the user interface 108. As a result, when the user stows the accessory member 34 using the user interface 108, the deactivator portions 150 deactivate the locking devices 110 remotely from the user thereby enabling movement of the telescoping support 76 from the extended position back to the collapsed position without additional user intervention or manipulation. This is particularly useful in embodiments in which the locking devices 110 are inaccessible by the user. For instance, in the embodiment shown, the locking devices 110 are integrated into the footboard 60 and located in a pocket in the footboard 60. The user is unable to reach the locking devices 110 directly to unlock the locking devices 110. However, with the configuration of the deactivator portions 150 being remote from the user interface 108, the user is able to manipulate the user interface 108 outside of the pocket to slide the deactivator portions 150 into the pocket to reach the locking devices 110 and unlock the locking devices 110.

Transition of the accessory member 34, e.g., the defibrillator tray 35, from the stowed position to the use position, and associated movement of the telescoping support 76 from the collapsed position to the extended position, is illustrated in FIGS. 2-6. FIG. 2 shows the accessory 32 in the stowed position, before the user has grasped onto the accessory member 34 at the user interface 108. Likewise, the telescoping support 76 remains in the collapsed position.

FIG. 3 shows the user's hand grasping onto the accessory member 34 at the user interface 108 and raising the accessory 32 upwardly out of the stowed position until the slide members 96 engage the upper stops 92. The latches 112 remain unlocked since the catches 114 are not yet aligned with the latches 112. Instead, the latches 112 are held outwardly by the inner frame members 88 against the biasing force of the biasing devices 124. The biasing devices 124 are slightly compressed.

FIG. 4 shows further movement of the accessory 32 upwardly away from the stowed position. Since the slide members 96 are abutting the upper stops 92, this further upward movement results in corresponding upward movement of the telescoping support 76. As shown in FIG. 4, the inner frame members 88 of the telescoping support 76 have been raised slightly relative to the outer frame members 80. The latches 112 remain unlocked since the catches 114 are still not aligned with the latches 112. Instead, the latches 112 are held outwardly by the inner frame members 88 against the biasing force of the biasing devices 124. The biasing devices 124 are slightly compressed.

FIG. 5 shows the accessory 32 in the use position. When the accessory 32 is in the use position, the telescoping support 76 is fully raised to the extended position. In this position, the inner frame members 88 of the telescoping support 76 have been raised enough so that the latches 112 align with the catches 114. As a result, since the biasing devices 124 urge the latches 112 into engagement, once this alignment occurs, the latches 112 automatically protrude into the catches 114 to releasably engage and hold the inner frame members 88.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 8A, an angle bracket 160 is fixed to and interconnects the inner frame members 88 to support the accessory member 34 during use. The angle bracket 160

is located and dimensioned so that, when the accessory member 34 is rotated down into the use position, the slide members 96 are likewise abutting the upper stops 92 thereby preventing over rotation of the accessory member 34, e.g., the defibrillator tray 35, relative to the inner frame members 88.

Transition of the accessory 32 from the use position back to the stowed position, and associated movement of the telescoping support 76 from the extended position back to the collapsed position, is basically a reverse of the progression shown in FIGS. 2-6. FIG. 7 shows the additional step of the deactivator portions 150 releasing the latches 112 from the catches 114. With the latches 112 disengaged, the telescoping support 76 can be moved from the extended position to the collapsed position (step not shown). When the user applies further downward force at the user interface 108, the slide members 96 further push against the lower stop 94. Concurrently, edges of the inner frame members 88 that define the catches 114 engage the profiled surfaces 142 to further push the tips 140 of the latches 112 laterally outwardly toward their starting positions depicted in FIGS. 2-4.

Referring to FIGS. 9-11, alternative telescoping assemblies are shown. In the embodiment of FIG. 9, a telescoping assembly 200 is employed as an IV pole. A base support 202 is fixed to the support structure 36 of the patient support apparatus 30, such as to the base frame 37 or the intermediate frame 38. Two telescoping supports 204, 206 are employed in this embodiment. The telescoping supports 204, 206 are slidable relative to the base support 202 between collapsed positions and extended positions. The base support 202 and telescoping supports 204, 206 are hollow tubes having cylindrical outer walls. In other embodiments, additional telescoping supports may be employed, to provide three, four, or more telescoping supports slidable between collapsed and extended positions.

The telescoping supports 204, 206 comprise catches 208, 209 like the catches described in the prior embodiments. Additionally, locking devices 210 having latches 212 are employed to releasably engage and hold the telescoping supports 204, 206 in the extended positions in the same manner as previously described.

An accessory 216 comprises an accessory member 218. In this embodiment, the accessory member 218 comprises a hook 220 and an extension arm 222 fixed to the hook. The accessory 216 also comprises a slide member 224 pivotally coupled to the extension arm 222 by a pivot pin 225. The slide member 224 is captured in the telescoping support 206 by upper stop 226. Upper stop 226 acts similar to the upper stops 94 of prior described embodiments, but has a center opening defined therein for allowing the extension arm 222 to slide through the upper stop 226 when moving the accessory 216 between the stowed position and the use position. The center opening, however, is sized so that the hook 220 is unable to pass through the center opening.

The accessory 216, shown in the use position in FIG. 9, is stowed in a similar manner as that described with respect to the prior embodiments. In this embodiment, user interface 228 is an outer surface of the hook 220 or the extension arm 222. The user grasps the user interface 228 and rotates the accessory member 218, e.g., both the hook 220 and the extension arm 222, to an upright position. In this position, the user can then apply a downward force on the user interface 228 (or allow gravity to take over) until the slide member 224 engages a profiled surface 230 of the latch 212 holding the telescoping support 206 in the extended position. Once the user applies further downward force, the slide

member 224 disengages the latch 212 from the catch 209 in the same manner as described in the prior embodiments. As a result, the telescoping support 206 is released and allowed to move toward its collapsed position.

During subsequent movement of the telescoping support 206, a lower edge 232 of the telescoping support 206 engages the profiled surface 230 of the latch 212 holding the telescoping support 204 in the extended position. Applying further force to the telescoping support 206, by virtue of applying force to the user interface 228 (hook 220 now abuts the upper stop 226), the user is able to disengage the latch 212 holding the telescoping support 204 from the catch 208 in the same manner as the slide member 224 disengaged the other latch 212. With all latches 212 disengaged, the telescoping supports 204, 206 are able to be moved to their collapsed positions and the accessory 216 can be placed in the stowed position.

In the embodiment of FIG. 10, a telescoping assembly 300 is employed as an operator handle assembly or egress handle assembly. A base support 302 is fixed to the support structure 36 of the patient support apparatus 30, such as to the base frame 37 or the intermediate frame 38. A telescoping support 304 is slidable relative to the base support 302 between a collapsed position and an extended position. The base support 302 and telescoping support 304 are hollow tubes having rectangular outer walls.

The telescoping support 304 comprises a catch 308 like the catches described in the prior embodiments. Additionally, a locking device 310 having a latch 312 is employed to releasably engage and hold the telescoping support 304 in the extended position in the same manner as previously described.

In this embodiment, an accessory 316 comprises an accessory member 318. The accessory member 318 comprises a handle 320 and an extension arm 322 fixed to the handle 320. The accessory 316 also comprises a slide member 324 pivotally coupled to the extension arm 322 by a pivot pin 325. The slide member 324 is captured in the telescoping support 304 by upper stop 326. Upper stop 326 acts similar to the upper stop 226 of the embodiment of FIG. 9. The upper stop 326 has a center opening defined there-through for allowing the extension arm 322 to slide through the upper stop 326 when moving the accessory 316 between the stowed position and the use position. The center opening, however, is sized so that the handle 320 is unable to pass through the center opening.

The accessory 316, shown in the use position in FIG. 10, is stowed in a similar manner as that described with respect to the prior embodiments. In this embodiment, user interface 328 is an outer surface of the handle 320. The user grasps the user interface 328 and rotates the accessory member 318, e.g., both the handle 320 and the extension arm 322, to an upright position. In this position, the user can then apply a downward force on the user interface 328 (or allow gravity to take over) until the slide member 324 engages the profiled surface 330 of the latch 312 holding the telescoping support 304 in the extended position.

Once the user applies further downward force on the handle 320, the slide member 324 disengages the latch 312 from the catch 308 in the same manner as described in the prior embodiments. As a result, the telescoping support 304 is released and allowed to move toward its collapsed position as the accessory 316 is moved to the stowed position. The handle 320 is configured so that the handle 320 abuts the upper stop 326 when fully stowed in the telescoping support 304.

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In the embodiment of FIG. 11, a telescoping assembly 400 is employed as a calf support assembly. A base support 402 is fixed to the support structure 36 of the patient support apparatus 30, such as to the base frame 37 or the intermediate frame 38. A telescoping support 404 is slidable relative to the base support 402 between a collapsed position and an extended position. The base support 402 and telescoping support 404 are hollow tubes having cylindrical outer walls.

The telescoping support 404 comprises a catch 408 like the catches described in the prior embodiments. Additionally, a locking device 410 having a latch 412 is employed to releasably engage and hold the telescoping support 404 in the extended position in the same manner as previously described.

In this embodiment, an accessory 416 comprises an accessory member 418. The accessory member 418 comprises a calf support seat 420 attached to an extension shaft 422. The extension shaft 422 is fixed to the calf support seat 420 and extends away from the calf support seat 420. The accessory 416 also comprises a shaft flange 424 fixed about the extension shaft 422 in spaced relation to the calf support seat 420. In this embodiment, the portion of the extension shaft 422 extending below the shaft flange 424 acts as the slide member from prior embodiments.

The telescoping support 404 has upper and lower rims 405, 407 fixed to its cylindrical outer wall. The rims 405, 407, together with associated openings (not shown) in the outer wall, define a transverse cylindrical passage that passes through the telescoping support 404 in a cross-wise manner to a main cylindrical passage. During use, the portion of the extension shaft 422 extending below the shaft flange 424 is inserted into the transverse cylindrical passage until the flange 424 is seated and rests on the upper rim 405. When so inserted, the user grasps the calf support seat 420 and pulls the accessory member 418 from the collapsed position to the extended position (extended position shown in FIG. 11). In this position, the latch 412 engages the catch 408.

The accessory member 418 is stowed in a similar manner as that described with respect to the prior embodiments. In this embodiment, user interface 428 is an outer surface of the calf support seat 420. The user grasps the user interface 428, pulls the extension shaft 422 from the transverse cylindrical passage and then re-inserts the extension shaft 422 into the main cylindrical passage via an end of the telescoping support 404, as shown by the hidden lines in FIG. 11. The user continues to slide the extension shaft 422 into a hollow space defined in the telescoping support 404 until a lower edge 423 of the extension shaft 422 engages the profiled surface 430 of the latch 412 holding the telescoping support 404 in the extended position.

Once the user applies further force on the user interface 428 the lower edge 423 of the extension shaft 422 disengages the latch 412 from the catch 408 in the same manner as described in the prior embodiments. As a result, the telescoping support 404 is released and allowed to move toward its collapsed position as the accessory 416 is moved to the stowed position. The flange 424 engages a top 429 of the telescoping support 404 in the stowed position.

Referring to FIG. 12, an alternative telescoping support 500 with alternative locking device 501 is shown. The telescoping support 500 comprises longitudinally spaced first and second catches 502, 504 defined in an inner frame member 503. The locking device 501 comprises an alternative latch 506 configured to engage either of the first and second catches 502, 504 in a locked position to provide first and second extended positions. The inner frame member 503 comprises an inner channel 505 for receiving the slide

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member (not shown) to disengage the latch 506 from either of the first and second catches 502, 504 in the same manner as previously described.

A tip 512 of the latch 506 has a different profiled surface as compared to the prior embodiments. In this embodiment, an upper portion 515 of the profiled surface is the same as the embodiment of FIGS. 2-5, but a lower portion 517 differs in that the profiled surface extends further toward the housing 116. As a result of this configuration, a lower surface 519 of main body 516 no longer extends into the first and second catches 502, 504, when in the locked position (shown in FIG. 12). An upper surface 521 of the main body 516, however, still extends into the first and second catches 502, 504 in the locked position, as in the prior embodiments.

When the latch 506 is located in the first catch 502, the telescoping support 500 is unable to move downwardly due to the upper surface 521 of the main body 516 being present in the first catch 502. However, the telescoping support 500 can be further raised upwardly since an edge 518 of the inner frame member 503 defining the first catch 502 can engage the lower portion 517 of the profiled surface and disengage the latch 506 from the first catch 502 until the telescoping support 500 is raised to a level in which the second catch 504 is aligned with the latch 506. The latch 506 then automatically engages the second catch 504 to provide the second extended position.

In other embodiments, additional catches could be employed to provide further extended positions. For instance, additional catches could provide three or more extended positions. Additionally, one or more latches could be configured to engage the catches. So, in some embodiments, two or more catches and/or two or more latches can be employed. Smaller, more closely spaced catches could be employed to provide smaller increments of extension between extended positions while larger, further spaced catches could be employed to provide larger changes in extension between extended positions. Additionally, the latches can be configured to act as ratchets (such as FIG. 12) to allow continuous movement of the telescoping support in one direction into each of the several extended positions while not allowing movement in an opposite direction without releasing the latches.

Referring to FIGS. 13A and 13B, another alternative telescoping support 600 and alternative locking device 602 are shown. In this embodiment, the telescoping support 600 comprises an inner frame member 603 comprising a catch 604. The locking device 602 comprises a latch 606 for engaging the catch 604 in the locked position. The latch 606 is pivotally connected to a bracket 608. The bracket 608 is fixed to a base support 609. The latch 606 has an engagement portion 610 for fitting into the catch 604 in the locked position. The latch 606 also has a release portion 612 for being engaged by the slide member 96 when the accessory (not shown) is being moved to the stowed position.

The release portion 612 is shaped so that the release portion 612 does not inadvertently engage the catch 604 when the telescoping support 600 is being raised to the extended position shown in FIG. 13A. To release the latch 606, the deactivator portion 150, e.g., the lower edge of the slide member 96, engages the release portion 612 and pivots the engagement portion 610 of the latch 606 away from the catch 604 against a biasing force of torsion spring 620. This causes the engagement portion 610 to withdraw from the catch 604 thereby releasing the telescoping support 600 and allowing the telescoping support 600 to be moved downwardly to the collapsed position. Upon further downward movement of the telescoping support 600, a lower edge 622

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of the inner frame member 603 also engages the release portion 612 to further pivot the latch 606 out of engagement. Other shapes of the release portion 612 are contemplated. For instance, the release portion 612 may have a rounded or semi-spherical profile. The release portion 612 may be any shape capable of being engaged by the deactivator portion 150 of the slide member 96.

Referring to FIGS. 14, 15A, and 15B, another alternative telescoping support 700 and alternative locking device 702 are shown. The alternative telescoping support 700 comprises an inner frame member 703 comprising an inner channel 705. In this embodiment, the locking device 702 comprises a locking member 704 and a wedge member 706. The inner frame member 703 has an outer surface 708 and the wedge member 706 is operable to wedge the locking member 704 against the outer surface 708 to releasably engage the outer surface 708 and hold the telescoping support 700 in the extended position. The inner frame member 803 is arranged along a longitudinal axis and the wedge member 706 comprises a wedge surface 710 arranged at an acute angle α to the longitudinal axis.

The locking device 702 comprises a biasing device 712 applying a biasing force to the wedge member 706 to bias the wedge surface 710 toward the inner frame member 703. The biasing device 712 is shown as a compression spring in this embodiment. Other types of biasing devices 712 are also contemplated. As shown in FIG. 15A, the inner frame member 703 of the telescoping support 700 is generally immovable in a first direction when the locking member 704 is wedged against the outer surface 708 by the wedge surface 710. When a force F is applied to move the inner frame member 703 in the first direction, the locking member 704 is urged to roll in a manner (shown by arrow) that further wedges the locking member 704 by further compressing the biasing device 712.

As shown in FIG. 15B, the inner frame member 703 of the telescoping support 700 is movable in a second direction, opposite the first direction, to infinite extended positions, as shown by arrow A. When the inner frame member 703 is moved in the second direction, the locking member 704 is urged to roll up the wedge surface 710 and away from being wedged between the outer surface 708 and the wedge surface 710 (shown by arrow). Consequently, the biasing device 712 is relaxed. As a result, the inner frame member 703 of the telescoping support 700 is free to move in the second direction. The locking member 704 is a roller, such as a ball, in the embodiment shown.

Referring back to FIG. 14, the inner frame member 703 comprises a slot 716 for receiving a release member 718. The release member 718 is fixed to the wedge member 706 to move with the wedge member 706. The release member 718 is located in the slot 716 and rides in the slot 716 as the slot 716 moves when the telescoping support 700 moves from the collapsed position to the various extended positions. To disengage the wedge member 706 so that the telescoping support 700 can be moved back to the collapsed position, the deactivator portion 150 of slide member 96 engages a profiled surface of the release member 718 to drive the release member 718 laterally (shown by arrows) against the bias of the biasing device 712. This pulls the locking member 704 out of engagement with the outer surface 708 of the inner frame member 703 allowing the telescoping support 700 to freely move in the first direction to the collapsed position. Other shapes of the release member 718 are contemplated. The release member 718 may have only a single ramped surface or may have a rounded or semi-spherical profile. The release member 718 and the

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deactivator portion 150 may employ other shapes configured to interact so that the deactivator portion 150 is able to engage the release member 718 and disengage the wedge member 706.

Referring to FIGS. 16 and 17 an alternative telescoping assembly 800 is shown. This alternative telescoping assembly 800 comprises an extension 802 that is manually movable by a user relative to the intermediate frame 38 of the support structure 36 from a stowed position to an extended position. The extension 802 provides auxiliary support for the patient in the extended position. In the version shown in FIG. 16, the extension 802 is also referred to as a bed extension to extend a foot end of the patient support apparatus 30 to accommodate patients of greater than average height.

The mattress 40 provides the primary patient support surface 42 for supporting the patient. The primary patient support surface 42 extends longitudinally between head and foot ends. The footboard 60 is coupled to the extension 802 to move with the extension 802 from the stowed position to the extended position shown in FIG. 16. When the extension 802 is moved to the extended position, the footboard 60 moves away from the foot end of the primary patient support surface 42. This creates a gap between the foot end of the primary patient support surface 42 and the footboard 60. An auxiliary mattress 41 with an auxiliary patient support surface 43 is positioned in the gap to extend the patient support surface. In some embodiments, the extension 802 is movable at least twelve inches from the stowed position to the extended position. In other embodiments, the extension 802 is able to move less or more than twelve inches and may be extendable to multiple, discrete, extended positions.

The intermediate frame 38 comprises a pair of longitudinally oriented frame members 804 (see hidden lines in FIG. 17) to support the extension 802. The frame members 804 are spaced apart in a parallel relationship. Each of the frame members 804 have a hollow tubular shape with rectangular outer walls, e.g., rectangular tubing. In other embodiments, the frame members 804 may be cylindrical or other shapes or a single frame member may be employed. Various structures are contemplated to support the extension 802 during movement between the stowed position and the extended position.

The extension 802 comprises a base structure 806 with upper and lower base flanges 808, 810. Legs 812 are fixed to the base structure 806 between the base flanges 808, 810. The legs 812 may be fixed to the base flanges 808, 810 by welding, fasteners, or other suitable methods. The legs 812 extend from the base structure 806 into the frame members 804 to slide relative to the frame members 804. More specifically, the legs 812 are spaced apart in a parallel relationship and otherwise arranged so that the legs 812 slide inside the frame members 804. Each of the legs 812 comprises upper and lower leg flanges 814, 816 and a side wall 818 extending between the leg flanges 814, 816.

Posts 818 are fixed to the base flanges 808, 810 of the base structure 806. Only two posts 818 are shown at one end of the base structure 806, but two identical posts 818 (not shown) are also positioned at an opposite end of the base structure 806. The footboard 60 has corresponding sockets to receive the posts 818 (see FIG. 16). The footboard 60 is removably coupled to the base structure 806 via the sockets. In other embodiments, the footboard 60 is fixed to the base structure 806 and thereby integrated into the extension 802. In still other embodiments, the footboard 60 is absent.

Panel 820 is fixed to the upper base flange 808 of the base structure 806 by welding, fasteners, or other suitable meth-

ods. The panel **820** extends from the upper base flange **808** and over the legs **812** to provide a support surface upon which the auxiliary mattress **41** can be placed. As shown in FIG. **16**, the panel **820** slides relative to a foot section **45** of the patient support deck **44** as the extension **802** moves between the stowed position and the extended position. The panel **820** may simply slide beneath the foot section **45** of the patient support deck **44** when the extension **802** is moved to the stowed position. In other embodiments, a cross member (not shown) is disposed between the frame members **804**. The panel **820** slides on top of the cross member during movement between the stowed and extended positions.

A bearing sleeve **822** is disposed in ends of each of the frame members **804** to slidably receive the legs **812**. The bearing sleeves **822** may be formed of PTFE or similar materials. This helps to facilitate smooth sliding of the legs **812** in the frame members **804**. The bearing sleeves **822** are sized to fit snugly inside ends of the frame members **804**. Each bearing sleeve has an end flange **824** sized to abut the ends of the frame members **804**.

Locking devices **826** are operable to releasably hold the extension **802** relative to the frame members **804** in the stowed position and the extended position(s). The locking devices **826** comprise locking elements **828** that are arranged to releasably engage the frame members **804** to lock the legs **812** to the frame members **804** in predetermined longitudinal locations associated with the stowed position and the extended position(s).

In the embodiment shown, the locking elements **828** are latches in the form of shear pins. In other embodiments, the locking elements may comprise detents for temporary holding, snap-lock engagements, friction locks, magnetic locks and the like. The locking elements **828** are coupled to the legs **812** of the extension **802** to move with the extension **802** relative to the frame members **804** from the stowed position to the extended position. In other embodiments, the locking elements **828** may be coupled to the frame members **804** to remain longitudinally fixed as the extension **802** moves.

Each of the frame members **804** comprises openings **830**, **832** in outer walls of the frame members **804** that are sized to receive the locking elements **828**. The openings **830**, **832** are placed at discrete, spaced locations. The openings **830**, **832** comprise a first opening **830** associated with the stowed position and a second opening **832** associated with the extended position. In embodiments in which the locking elements **828** are coupled to the frame members to remain longitudinally fixed to the frame members, the openings are defined in the legs. In embodiments having multiple, extended positions, additional openings are present in the frame members **804** for the other extended positions.

Each of the locking devices **826** comprises a housing **836** connected to ends of the legs **812**. The housings **836** support the locking elements **828** on the legs **812** so that the locking elements **828** move with the legs **812** when the extension **802** moves between the stowed position and the extended position. Fasteners **837** attach the housings **836** to each of the legs **812**. The housings **836** may also be press fit on the legs **812**, welded to the legs, or attached using other suitable methods.

Each housing **836** comprises a top wall **838**, a bottom wall **840**, and an end wall **842**. A side wall **844** extends between the top wall **838** and bottom wall **840** on one side of the housing **836**. The housings **836** are open on the opposite side to receive the legs **812**. More specifically, the leg flanges **814**, **816** of each of the legs **812** fit snugly within the

respective housing **836** between the top wall **838** and the bottom wall **840**. In other embodiments, the housings fit between the leg flanges **814**, **816** such that the top and bottom walls are snugly disposed between the leg flanges **814**, **816**. The housings **836** are formed of a material suitable for smooth sliding in the frame members **804**, such as PTFE. In embodiments in which the housings fit between the leg flanges **814**, **816**, a rotatable guide wheel (not shown) may be attached to the end of each leg **812** adjacent the housing to facilitate sliding of the legs **812** inside the frame members **804**.

Referring to FIGS. **18A**, **18B**, and **19-21**, each housing **836** comprises a guide **846** disposed on the side wall **844** and extending from the side wall **844**. The guide **846** comprises a pocket **848** for receiving one of the locking elements **828**. The guide **846** is shown in the form of two arcuate wall sections **850**, **852** of a partial hollow cylinder, with gap **854** (see FIG. **19**). The gap **854** is provided to accommodate the shape of the locking elements **828**. In particular, referring to FIG. **21**, each locking element **828** is T-shaped and comprises a body **860** and pegs **862** that are fixed to the body **860** and extend radially outwardly from the body **860**. The gaps **854** are sized and shaped to receive the pegs **862**. The body **860** of each locking element **828** extends from the pegs **862** and protrudes through an opening **864** in the side wall **818** of the leg **812** to engage one of the openings **830**, **832** in the frame **804**.

A lock biasing device **866** is located in each of the housings **836**. The lock biasing device **866** is located between the side wall **844** of the housing **836** and the locking element **828**. The lock biasing devices **866** apply a biasing force to each of the locking elements **828** to normally bias the locking elements **828** into the locked position. In the embodiment shown, the lock biasing devices **866** normally bias the locking elements **828** toward engagement with one of the openings **830**, **832** when one of the openings **830**, **832** becomes aligned with the locking elements **828**. The lock biasing device **866** shown in FIGS. **18A** and **18B** is a compression spring. Other biasing devices are also contemplated such as torsion springs, leaf springs, other resilient elements, and other devices suitable to normally place the locking elements **828** in the locked position.

Referring back to FIG. **17**, a release mechanism **868** is operable to manipulate the locking elements **828** of the locking devices **826** to disengage the locking elements **828** from the frame members **804** and release the extension **802** for movement. The release mechanism **868** comprises a release handle **870** located and sized for grasping by the user so that the user can manipulate the release mechanism **868** to release the extension **802** for movement. In the embodiment shown, the release handle **870** extends downwardly, away from the extension **802**, for easy access by the user beneath the extension **802**. Other locations and configurations of the release handle **870** are also contemplated. For instance, the release handle **870** may be located outside a footprint of the patient support apparatus **30**. The release handle **870** could also be located adjacent one of the foot end side rails **52**, **56**.

In the embodiment shown, the release handle **870** is integrated into the extension **802** such that the release handle **870** moves with the extension **802**. More specifically, for instance, the release handle **870** is carried longitudinally with the extension **802**, away from the foot end of the mattress **40**, when the extension **802** is moved from the stowed position to the extended position, shown in FIG. **16**.

Referring to FIGS. **18A**, **18B**, **22**, and **23**, the release mechanism **868** also comprises a pair of release members

872. The release members 872 are coupled to the release handle 870. The release members 872 slide relative to the locking elements 828 and longitudinally with respect to the patient support apparatus 30 upon one-handed actuation of the release handle 870 by the user. This movement of the release members 872 simultaneously urges the locking elements 828 away from the frame members 804 to disengage the locking elements 828 from the frame members 804 and release the extension 802 for movement.

Each of the release members 872 comprises a pair of ramps 874 that comprise a release surface. The release surface is configured to move the locking elements 828 and disengage the locking elements 828 from the frame members 804 upon actuation of the release handle 870 by the user. FIG. 18A shows one of the release members 872 prior to actuation. FIG. 18B shows the release member 872 after actuation. As shown in FIG. 18B, when the release member 872 is actuated, the ramps 874 operate to slide the pegs 862 in the gap 854 against the lock biasing device 866 thereby compressing the lock biasing device 866 and withdrawing the body 860 of the locking element 828 out of the opening 832.

Referring to FIGS. 17 and 18A, in the embodiment shown, linkage 876 couples the release members 872 to the release handle 870. The linkage 876 comprises a pair of links 878 and a cross member 880 with arms 882. The links 878 are pivotally coupled at one end to the release members 872 by pivot pins 883. The links 878 are pivotally coupled at an opposite end to the arms 882 by pivot pins 885. The cross member 880 has opposing ends rotatably coupled to the legs 812 of the extension 802 by pivot pins 887. The arms 882 are spaced apart and fixed to the cross member 880 to rotate with the cross member 880.

The release handle 870 is fixed to the cross member 880 at a location approximately equidistant between the opposing ends of the cross member 880. When the user grasps and rotates the release handle 870, the cross member 880 and arms 882 are likewise rotated, which pulls on both of the links 878 and slides both of the release members 872 relative to the locking elements 828 to simultaneously unlock the locking elements 828 in the manner previously described. Although the release handle 870 is described as being rotated by the user to release the extension 802, other forms of release actuator other than the rotating release handle 870 are contemplated. For instance, the release actuator may comprise a slider that moves linearly relative to the extension 802 to release the extension 802.

Various configurations of the linkage 876 are also contemplated to translate movement of the release handle 870 to the locking elements 828 so that one-handed operation of the release handle 870 unlocks the locking elements 828 from the frame members 80. For instance, the links 878 shown are elongate bars, but could comprise cables, chains, or other types of links. Additionally, the release handle 870 is shown fixed to the cross member 880, but could also be fixed to one of the links 878.

Each housing 836 comprises a first abutment structure 884 having three walls to define a first space. Likewise, each release member 872 comprises a second abutment structure 886 having three walls to define a second space. The first and second abutment structures 884, 886 cooperate in the manner shown in FIGS. 18A and 18B to define a pocket for receiving a release biasing device 888. The release biasing device 888 is shown in the form of a compression spring, but may take other forms previously mentioned. The release biasing device 888 is shown compressed in FIG. 18B as a result of actuation of the release handle 870. Owing to the

biasing force applied by the release biasing device 888, when the user releases the release handle 870, the release biasing device 888 pushes the release member 872 back to a pre-actuation position, as shown in FIG. 18A, which also restores the release handle 870 to its pre-actuation position.

Referring to FIG. 24, in some embodiments, a gear assembly 890 could be provided to time movement of legs 892 into the frame members 804 such that the legs 892 move in unison. The gear assembly 890 comprises timing gears 894 that are fixed together to rotate in unison by a cross bar 896. The cross bar 896 is rotatably coupled to the frame members 804. The cross bar 896 is arranged such that the cross bar 896 is allowed to rotate, but is fixed from other movement relative to the frame members 804. The timing gears 894 are located inside the frame members 804 as shown. The timing gears 894 engage teeth 898 on the legs 892. This engagement is maintained throughout the motion of the legs 892 between the stowed position and the extended position. As a result, if the user applies a greater force to one leg 892, as shown by force F, versus the other leg 892, the gear assembly 890 translates the force F to the other leg 892 so that the legs 892 move in unison. In these embodiments, a single locking element 899 may be used to lock both of the legs 892 to the frame members 804 since movement of the legs 892 is synchronized by the gear assembly 890.

Referring to FIGS. 25, 26A, 26B, and 27, a cable support 900 is provided for supporting a cable 902. The cable 902 may be any type of cable. The cable 902 may be a power cable, data cable, communication cable, and the like. In the embodiment shown, the cable 902 is disposed between the intermediate frame 38 and the footboard 60. The cable 902 is supported by the cable support 900, for example, during transition of the extension 802 from the stowed position to the extended position, and vice versa. The cable support 900 manages slack that would otherwise occur in the cable 902 without the cable support 900, for example, when the extension 802 is moved from the extended position to the stowed position and the cable 902 unduly hangs down beneath the extension 802, as illustrated by hidden lines in FIG. 26B. The cable support 900 prevents this condition.

The cable 902 has first and second connectors 904, 906 on opposing ends. The first connector 904 is connected to a first socket 908 on the intermediate frame 38. The second connector 906 is connected to a second socket 910 on the footboard 60. The cable 902 may be used to transmit power and/or data between a controller 912 mounted to the intermediate frame 38 and a user interface 914 integrated into the footboard 60, such as when the footboard 60 has on-board electronic controls.

The cable support 900 has a first end portion 916 connected to the intermediate frame 38 of the support structure 36 and a second end portion 918 connected to the base structure 806 of the extension 802. Each of the end portions 916, 918 comprise openings for receiving fasteners 925 to fix the end portions 916, 918 as indicated. The cable support 900 comprises a strip 920 of flexible material between the end portions 916, 918. The strip 920 comprises openings 922 for weaving the cable 902 therethrough to support the cable 902 as the extension 802 moves from the stowed position to the extended position. Eight openings 922 are shown, but more or fewer are possible in other embodiments. In some versions, at least two openings are present to enable weaving of the cable through the openings.

In the embodiment shown, the strip 920 of flexible material is arranged to flex such that the strip 920 limits motion of the cable 902. In one embodiment, the strip 920

limits motion to two degrees of freedom as the extension **802** moves from the stowed position to the extended position. In particular, in this embodiment, motion is limited to horizontal motion in a single x-y plane. The cable **902** is unable to move vertically and is also unable to pitch, yaw, or roll. This is best illustrated in FIGS. **26A** and **26B**. FIG. **26A** shows the strip **920** in an expanded, unflexed state with the extension **802** in the extended position. FIG. **26B** shows the strip **920** in a collapsed, flexed state, with the extension **802** moving toward the stowed position. To reach this state, the strip **920** has essentially been flexed in equal halves as shown in FIG. **27**. By limiting motion of the cable **902**, the cable **902** is unable to hang down in the manner shown in hidden lines in FIG. **26B**.

It should be appreciated that the terms “include,” “includes,” and “including” have the same meaning as the terms “comprise,” “comprises,” and “comprising.”

Several embodiments have been discussed in the foregoing description. However, the embodiments discussed herein are not intended to be exhaustive. The terminology which has been used is intended to be in the nature of words of description rather than of limitation. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings.

What is claimed is:

1. A patient support apparatus comprising:
 - a base;
 - an intermediate frame arranged for movement relative to said base;
 - a support deck disposed on said intermediate frame to provide support for a patient; and
 - a telescoping assembly operatively attached to said intermediate frame and comprising:
 - a base support;
 - a support slidably coupled to said base support for movement relative to said base support between a collapsed position and an extended position,
 - a lock operable to releasably hold said support to said base support in said extended position, and
 - an accessory manually movable by a user relative to said support between a stowed position and a use position, said accessory comprising a deactivator operable to deactivate said lock remotely from the user in response to the user manually moving said accessory relative to said support toward said stowed position thereby enabling movement of said support from said extended position to said collapsed position;
- wherein said lock comprises a latch and said support comprises a catch for receiving said latch to hold said support in said extended position, said latch being disengageable from said catch by said deactivator to enable movement of said support from said extended position to said collapsed position; and
- wherein said lock further comprises a biasing device applying a biasing force to said latch to bias said latch

toward said support so that said latch engages said catch when said support reaches said extended position.

2. The patient support apparatus of claim 1, wherein said accessory has a user interface to enable the user to manually move said accessory, said deactivator being spaced from said user interface and operable to deactivate said lock remotely from said user interface.

3. The patient support apparatus of claim 1, wherein said latch has an outer surface engageable by said deactivator to move said latch away from said catch against said biasing force of said biasing device to disengage said latch from said catch thereby enabling movement of said support from said extended position to said collapsed position.

4. The patient support apparatus of claim 3, wherein said catch comprises an opening defined in said support.

5. The patient support apparatus of claim 4, wherein said base support comprises a pair of channels and said support further comprises frame members slidable within said channels.

6. The patient support apparatus of claim 5, wherein said support further comprises a pair of second channels and said accessory comprises slide members slidable in said second channels, said deactivator formed by a slide surface of each of said slide members.

7. The patient support apparatus of claim 6, further comprising a second latch having a second outer surface engageable by said deactivator, said support further comprising a second opening.

8. The patient support apparatus of claim 7, wherein said latches are operable to protrude through said openings into said second channels to releasably engage and hold said support in said extended position so that said outer surfaces of said latches are exposed in said second channels for engagement by said slide surfaces of said slide members when said slide members slide in said second channels to disengage said latches from said openings.

9. The patient support apparatus of claim 1, wherein said support further comprises a second catch for receiving said latch when said support is moved to a second extended position, said support having opposing ends and said catches being longitudinally spaced along said support between said ends.

10. The patient support apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a second support slidable between a collapsed position and an extended position and a second lock operable to releasably hold said second support in said extended position of said second support.

11. The patient support apparatus of claim 1, wherein said accessory comprises at least one slide member and an accessory member, wherein said at least one slide member is slidable relative to said support and said accessory member is pivotally coupled to said at least one slide member such that said accessory member is arranged generally perpendicular to said support in said use position.

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